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UNITED STATES AGREES TO SIX-YEAR HOLIDAY IN BATTLESHIP BUILDING

Administration Is in Complete Sympathy With Attitude of Japanese

HUGE SAVING TO WORLD WOULD BE EFFECTED

All Indications Seem to Point to Ultimate Abolition of Capital Ships

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The United States Government will enter the London Naval Conference prepared to advocate a six-year holiday in battleship replacement, looking to eventual abolition of this type of craft.

The United States is in almost complete sympathy with the Japanese delegation in its attitude on this subject. Indeed, information available in the capital, produces the impression that the drive against battleship replacements may have come from the American side in the first place. The coming conference may well mark the beginning of the end of the line-of-battleship as an archaic monstrosity. Just as in 1921 the five powers agreed to limit all construction of dreadnaughts, except replacements, to fixed amounts, so in the 1930 conference the United States will advocate postponement of capital ship replacements till 1936, when the earlier treaty comes up for revision. When 1936 arrives it is expected that the United States will be behind the final drive to abolish the big ship altogether.

Reiji Wakatsuki, former Premier, chief of the Japanese naval delegation, went straight from a conference with the American naval delegation to make his statement in favor of a six-year complete holiday in capital ship construction. There is more than mere inference here to confirm the fact that he was reflecting the American view as well as the Japanese.

Attitude of Administration

In a statement issued by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, the day following President Hoover's 1929 memorial address, the strongest possible hint was given that the Administration had this end in view, and in more recent times information has been obtained indicating that this attitude has been strengthened rather than weakened.

Should this program actually come out of the London Conference it would mark a colossal saving to the taxpayers of the world. The Washington Conference committed the United States to maintain a fleet of 15 battleships of 525,000 tons, to be replaced every 20 years. The time is just approaching when a beginning must be made in the replacement of these immense vessels. The United States and Great Britain will start

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Nations to Lift Trade Barriers Erected in War

By Cable From Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Import and export prohibitions and restrictions have been denounced at a conference here, in which 26 nations participated. It was hoped to obtain immediate abolition of this system, but owing to private trade difficulties between two states only 15 states have signed the protocol.

This measure prepared by the League of Nations embodied the result of two previous conferences on this question. The one which has been held here during the last three weeks had to be called because a sufficient number of nations had agreed to the protocol by a certain date, and it thus became inoperative unless fresh action was taken. The prohibitions and restrictions grew out of war conditions and they are generally recognized as trade hindrances.

There must remain always exceptions which have a bearing on such matters as national defense, morality or catastrophes. Some states are allowed also to make restrictions on imports vital to their economic existence. Two countries, however, Poland and Czechoslovakia, are in the midst of trade treaty negotiations and apparently neither one was prepared to sign the protocol without having first worked out more definitely its terms. Poland and Czechoslovakia are to have until May 31, 1930, to sign the protocol. If they do not, it will be withdrawn July 1, 1930, from the stipulations of the protocol. Eight others, among them the United States, have reserved the right to abandon the protocol June 30, 1931, if they consider too few the number of additional adhesions. The convention institutes the procedure of conciliation and arbitration for the settlement of differences which arise in its interpretation.

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MOSCOW TO BAR CONSULS' TRAIN FROM WAR ZONE

Tokyo Is Officially Notified of Objections to Investigation

By Cable From Monitor Bureau

TOKYO (AP)—Disapproval by the Russian Government of the visit of an international train to the war zone of northwestern Manchuria was officially intimated to the Japanese Embassy at Moscow, the official dispatch here stated.

Meanwhile, the train, bearing consuls of several nations who are desirous of learning the condition of their nationals in the war area, remains at Buchatu. Consuls at Harbin and Mukden are attempting to overcome Chinese objections to investigators proceeding to the scene of the recent Russian invasion west of the Khingan Mountains.

In reply to recent notes from the Japanese Ambassador at Moscow, the Soviet Government indicates its willingness to investigate and indemnify Japan if it were proven that Russians were responsible for alleged Japanese fatalities at Manchuria early in the war.

The Japanese Ambassador at Moscow on Dec. 21 called to the attention of the Soviet Government that a Japanese woman had been killed and a South Manchuria railway official wounded in the recent bombardment of Manchuria, western Manchuria.

SHANGHAI (AP)—An American naval guard on the steamer Iping, of the American Yangtze Rapids Steamship Company, routed a body of unidentified Chinese troops with heavy machine gun fire on Dec. 20, after the ship had been subjected to rifle fire.

Newspapers here reported that which piles on the Yangtze river was so heavy that the guard departed from the practice of ignoring such attacks and retaliated vigorously.

Gold Is Found in 'Exhausted' Colorado Mines

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DENVER, Colo.—Colorado's oldest industry, metal mining, which was born with the first discovery of gold in the summer of 1858, has found new buried treasure. Two thousand feet and more beneath and earth's surface, rich strikes are being made in mines once believed to have been exhausted.

New veins rich in gold or silver have been discovered in several counties at greater depths than ever reached in Colorado, according to John T. Joyce, State Commissioner of Mines, operating and spending millions of dollars pushing the search on abandoned properties. Although he predicted no increase in the ore production of the State in 1929, Mr. Joyce believed many of the new prospects would be ready for working early in 1930 and that the total at the end of the year will show a big increase.

Colorado is making a new discovery of rich mineral wealth," he said. "The old belief that all of our mineral resources were exhausted when surface mining ceased to be productive has been routed by the discoveries of truly wonderful veins of gold and silver at and below the 2000-foot level. The old official geological surveys are now known to have been decidedly fallacious, in so far as the limits they prescribed for the depth of profitable production were concerned."

Neither gold nor silver are strangers to Colorado, as the State has been among the leaders in producing both, the value of Colorado's gold, mined in the 1888-1925 period, being estimated at \$68,555,000, and silver, in the same period, \$508,900,000. Miners are now welcoming heavier yields obtained nearly half a mile below the surface.

Austrian Press Law Aims to Protect Youth Against Improper Literature

By Cable From Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—Despite the protests of organizations of journalists, publishers, and artists, the new Austrian press law has been passed by Parliament.

In its five paragraphs the new law gives members of public who are libeled by the press simpler and quicker means of redress through the district courts. In future, press lawsuits are not to be tried by a jury, but by a single judge, and the "responsible editor" of the publication concerned is liable to heavier fines and imprisonment than at present.

With the exception of a lawyer acting for his client anyone accepting or who has promised payment for the publication of or for withholding publication of certain statements becomes liable to a penalty. The publication of statements damaging the financial credit of private undertakings is also punishable while the last paragraph of the new law is intended as a protection for youth against immoral publications in print, picture or placard by the imposition of the heaviest penalties.

British Labor Cabinet Sustained by 76 Majority on Employment

Plans Calling for Expenditure of £9,500,000 Explained by J. H. Thomas—'Parliament of Industry' Unites Workers and Employers

By Cable From Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Government's safe majority of 76 voted in the House of Commons after the explanation of James H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal, on measures taken to relieve unemployment, allayed anxiety caused Dec. 19 by the narrow majority of eight of the coal mines bill.

The member of the Labor Cabinet said the Government has just sanctioned schemes which will result in spending £7,500,000 upon extensive cheap electricity, and £2,000,000 upon improvements to harbors, a total representing approximately \$47,500,000. Mr. Thomas also said that some 20 additional trade commissioners are being appointed to push the sale of British goods abroad.

These announcements were made in defending the Labor Government's policy which was subjected to fire from three sides, David Lloyd George

WAFD RETURN IN EGYPTIAN ELECTION SURE

Treaty With Britain Is Chief Issue but Is Not Mentioned

By Radio From Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Nahas Pasha, leader of the Egyptian Wafd Party, is expected to come to England shortly after the general election being held here. The reason for the visit would be to discuss the draft proposal for an Anglo-Egyptian treaty, which was drawn up between the British Foreign Minister, Arthur Henderson, and Mahmoud Pasha, Egypt's erstwhile dictator and which was the cause of the latter's downfall, although approved by a majority of educated Egyptians.

Nahas Pasha regards the proposal as acceptable in the main, though for obvious reasons he has not been able to say so during the election campaign, seeing it emanated from a political opponent.

Indeed, the most remarkable feature in the election is the fact that all the candidates are trying to avoid mentioning the treaty, and yet but for the treaty there would not have been an election. It is hoped, however, that this is a good augury for the future acceptance of the proposal. It is a foregone conclusion that the Wafd will win the election. The total membership of the House is 232, and 102 Wafdist and three Independents have already been returned unopposed.

For the remaining seats a few Independents are standing and also 26 members of the Palace Party. The most the Opposition can win is not more than 36 all told. Mahmoud Pasha and other members of the Liberal Party declared to participate, alleging that the issue is being sought on personal grounds instead of on the treaty.

Voting is on the basis of universal suffrage, although about 98 per cent of the population is illiterate. Wafd has a highly efficient party machine but put forward no program beyond referring to the necessity of improving the lot of the workers.

The Wafd manifesto is mainly devoted to abuse of Mahmoud Pasha who brought back the treaty proposal from England and who would still be Prime Minister of Egypt if he had not done so. The reason for his resignation was that the Labor Government was of the opinion that a treaty must be accepted by the Egyptian Parliament. Mahmoud Pasha was therefore unable to take a referendum with the actual proposal as the Party declined to participate, would be defeated in a parliamentary election he refused to jeopardize the treaty by remaining in office and so resigned.

SOUTH AFRICA SENDS FLOWERS TO EUROPE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WORCESTER, S. A.—The white chinchincher, that chaste wild flower of the Cape, is rapidly increasing in favor overseas. Recently eight tons were exported from Cape Town, valued at more than a million blooms, of which about 80 per cent are for distribution in England, the remainder to the Continent.

They have arrived in England at a time when flowers are scarce, and apart from their intrinsic interest in view of the fact that they have traveled miles by sea and arrive fresh, they are particularly welcome, because in the cold climate of a European winter they last as long as three months. They have the peculiarity of remaining fresh without being placed in water or in a damp place.

Austria Extends Copyright Protection; Schubert Scions Found Asking for Alms

By Radio From Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—Copyright of the musical works of Johann Strauss and Karl Miloschek expires by law at the end of this year, but the Austrian Parliament Dec. 20 extended protection to the end of 1930.

The action is not to be regarded as a precedent, it is said, for momentary Austria, like most other states, is divided in opinion as to whether copyright protection for musical and literary works should be extended beyond 30 years after the author or composer's passing on, and the whole question must be settled one year hence.

ANTI-RELIGIOUS ACTS OF RUSSIA ARE PROTESTED

London Mass Meeting Expresses Indignation at Soviet 'Cruel Treatment'

By Cable From Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Soviet persecution of religion in Russia was the subject of a mass protest in Albert Hall, under the chairmanship of the Earl of Glasgow and attended by representatives of many denominations.

Viccount Brentford, the ex-Home Secretary, Sir William Joynton-Hicks, who declared that the meeting had no political significance and no religious bias, proposed the following resolution which was adopted with enthusiasm: "Resolved, (1) that this meeting of worshippers of Almighty God vehemently protests against the persistent and cruel persecution of our fellow-worshippers in Russia, and especially against the suppression of the religious instruction of the young and calls upon all believers in God and lovers of liberty throughout the world to pray and work without ceasing for the complete religious freedom of Russia; (2) That the British Government be urged to make the strongest possible representations to the Soviet Government to bring this persecution to an end; (3) That copies of this protest be forwarded to the heads of all civilized governments."

Lord Brentford described the persecutions as the most bitter and cruel that Christians had endured since the time of the Roman Empire.

In two years, 1918-20, in the height of the "terror," he said, 26 archbishops and bishops and 6775 priests suffered martyrdom, as well as thousands of laymen.

Prebendary A. W. Gough, chairman of the Christian Protest Committee, said that the propriety of interfering in internal affairs of Russia could not be called in question since the aim of the Soviet system of persecution lay beyond the confines of their own country, in striking a blow at the religious life of the whole world.

"The mission of the appalling reaction called Bolshevism," he said, "is uprooting humanity everywhere. Men are bemused and mechanized and individual freedom destroyed. But these things, he added, could be accomplished only by taking away from men all hope of returning to a belief in God and without accomplishing this Bolshevism would never tyrannize over the world."

Speaking of the attitude taken by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Prebendary Gough declared that his lordship shared the indignation of those present at the deeds of violence which had taken place, but he warned all to make their protest not to be carried away unduly by emotion.

Steam Shovels Salvaging Oil Waste in Texas

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORT STOCKTON, Tex.—Steam shovels are scooping down 30 feet into the earth to open one of the world's most novel oil fields. More than 1,000,000 barrels of seepage oil have been recovered by this and similar processes in the famous Yates field of Pecos County, Texas.

This unusual recovery is made by a gold coffin in the earth, which is 1000 to 1600 feet—leaking oil from around the casing, and seeping into a coarse gravel structure which leads to the bank of the Pecos River.

The main field is three years old and is regarded today as the largest oil reserve in the Nation, this process of salvaging oil has been in progress but a few months. The oil in this strata was first noted in a gold coffin in the earth, which is 1000 to 1600 feet—leaking oil from around the casing, and seeping into a coarse gravel structure which leads to the bank of the Pecos River.

The company owning the riverbed lease placed a wooden boom across the river and turned the "flowing gold" into earthen ditches from which it was pumped into storage tanks and then turned into pipe lines. This company's total recovery of seepage has amounted to 191,573 barrels. The posted price for Yates field crude oil is 95 cents a barrel.

A steam shovel was put into operation by another company which owns the lease adjoining the river. "Pay" was encountered at a depth of 30 feet. Soon this earthen vat was a pool of oil. Small pumps were placed at the end of the ditch. Total recovery by this has amounted to 652,255 barrels. A number of shallow wells were also sunk with small pumps over them.

Man Must Write Letter Every Sunday for Five Years to Keep Out of Prison

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, Del.—Judge Hugh Morris in United States District Court, sentenced William L. Jones, of Port Washington, N. Y., to write 260 letters, at the rate of one each Sunday for the next five years.

Jones, a former resident of Birmingham, Ala., pleaded guilty to a charge of transporting a stolen automobile from one state to another. Judge Morris paroled Jones to himself, with the explanation: "This is the first time that I have paroled anyone to myself. I do not know whether you are worth it or not. I want you to write to me every Sunday so that I will receive the letters on Monday, not only telling me about your work but telling me what you are doing and what your thoughts are and your plans for the future, so that I can really know you."

CONSOLIDATION PLAN OF I. C. C. PROPOSES 19 TRUNK LINE SYSTEMS

Great Roads Form Key for Territorial Groupings in United States—Provides Also for Canadian Co-operation

By Cable From Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—A plan calling for the setting up of 19 major carrier systems in the United States was recommended by the Interstate Commerce Commission on Dec. 21 for effecting the long-advocated consolidation of the railroads of the Nation. Provision also is made for two Canadian systems.

The commission's report concludes almost a decade of consideration of the subject. It is the most important step so far made in the endeavor to integrate the country's rail transportation agencies, since provision for such an undertaking was incorporated in the Esch-Cummins Act of 1920.

The commission's plan is a majority finding; with two members, Joseph B. Eastman and Richard V. Taylor, appending dissenting "in part" opinions. The two commissioners particularly oppose the majority's decision as regards the New England roads.

The majority report itself is not a unit of approval on the details of the plan it promulgates. The majority concurrence is in the result as a whole, and not all its parts.

"While a clear majority of us," the report states, "although not always the same majority, have agreed as to each part of the plan proposed, not all of us have agreed as to all its parts, but all concur in the result."

These disagreements, and others from other sources, the commission is prepared to take under consideration before taking final action toward the ultimate effectuation of the consolidation plan proposed by the 1930 act. The law provides that after the commission has adopted a plan, as it does by its report, either upon its own motion or upon application, it may reopen the matter for change or modification. By this method further consideration of the subject is provided for.

The majority plan does not include municipal or other publicly-owned railroads. Such carriers to become party to the unification structure must make representations to the commission on their own part. The report declares, water carriers are also not included, where they are controlled by rail carriers.

That the commission finally completed a tentative consolidation program is declared due to the strong desire on the part of President Hoover that it take such action. In his Presidential campaign he advocated unification of the railroads for economies in operation and resulting reductions in charges and reiterated the matter in his recent annual message to Congress.

Several houses dealing with railroad consolidation are pending in the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, where the problem is slated for consideration later in the session.

19 Trunk Line Systems Proposed by I. C. C. Cover the Entire United States

WASHINGTON (AP)—Nineteen

giant railroad operating units laid down by the Interstate Commerce Commission provide as follows: Five eastern trunk lines, headed by the (1) Pennsylvania, (2) Baltimore & Ohio, (3) Wabash-Seaboard, (4) New York Central and (5) Chesapeake and Ohio.

The (6) Boston & Maine and (7) the New Haven would form the key systems in New England.

In the South there would be three systems headed by the (8) Atlantic Coast Line, (9) the Southern Railway and the (10) Illinois Central.

Other key systems under the plan were (11) the Great Northern-Northern Pacific; (12) the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific; (13) the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; (14) the Union Pacific; (15) the Southern Railway; (16) the Alton, Topeka & Santa Fe; (17) the Missouri Pacific; (18) the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and (19) Chicago and Northwestern.

Two Canadian groupings also were allowed, but were not included in the list of trunk systems.

The assignment of roads under these major headings is as follows: BOSTON & MAINE

Delaware & Hudson; Bangor & Aroostook; Maine Central; St. Johns River & Lake Champlain; Rutland; Montpelier & Wells River; Wilkes-Barre Connecting Railroad (undivided one-half interest); Monson Railroad; Kennebec Central; Knox Railroad; Wiscasset, Waterville & Farmington; Lime Rock; Hoosac Tunnel & Wilmington; Suncook Valley; Berlin Mills; Middlebury & Schoharie; Hardwick & Woodbury; Barre & Chelsea Railroad; Bridgton & Saco; Sandy River & Rangeley Lake; Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn; Troy Union; Mount Washington; Clarendon & Pittsford (undivided one-half interest); Woodstock (undivided one-half interest), and Lake Champlain & Moriah.

NEW HAVEN

The New York, Ontario & Western, the New York Connecting Railroad (undivided one-half interest), the Lehigh & Hudson, the Lehigh & New England, the South Manchester, the Fore River, the Moshassuc Valley,

If Three Str...rs Bearing Gold, Frankincense and Myrrh

came to the crowded holiday-shopping streets of today, how do you suppose they would bestow their gifts?

Watch for their appearance on the

EDITORIAL PAGE

Monday

the Narragansett Pier, the Wood River branch, the Grafton & Upton (undivided one-half interest).

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Boston & Albany, Michigan Central; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, Cincinnati Northern, Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, Evansville, Indianapolis and Terre Haute, Virginia, Ulster & Delaware, Deland (except the O. Pitt & C. Coyne City), Gaylord & Alpena, Bristol, Clarendon & Pittsford (undivided one-half interest), Grafton & Upton, Chicago, Attica & Southern, the Federal Valley, Fond du Lac, Johnstown & Gloversville, Glenfield & Western, the Grasse River, Lake Erie, Franklin & Clarion, Lakeside & Marblehead, the Lowell & Beaver River, the Marcellus & Otisco, the Norwood & St. Lawrence, the Skaneateles, Dexter & Northern, Campbell's Creek, Kelley's Creek, and Northwestern, Kelley's Creek, the Loraine & Southern, the Fulton Chain, Cambria & Indiana, and divided interest in other short lines.

PENNSYLVANIA

The Long Island, West Jersey & Seashore, the Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic, the Wilkes-Barre connecting road (undivided one-half interest), the New York connecting railroad (undivided one-half interest), the New York and Long Branch (undivided one-half interest), Arcade & Attica, the Bellefonte Central, the Coudersport, Port Allegany, the East Broadtop Railroad & Coal Company, the Hickory Valley, the Huntington & Broad Top Mountain, the Kane & Elk, the Kishka Quigley Valley, the Ligonier Valley, the Marion, the Maryland & Delaware Coast, the Pittsburgh, Lisbon & Western, the Pittsburgh & Susquehanna, the Sheffield & Tionesta, the Youngstown, Ohio, the Sewardstown, the Strasburg, the Susquehanna River & Western, the Tuscarora Valley, the Washington, Brandywine & Point Lookout, the Windfield, the Dents Run, Donora Southern, the Allegheny & Southern, the Chesapeake Beach, the Pennsylvania & Atlantic, the Seacoast, the Baltimore & Eastern, the Ohio River & Western, the Western Allegheny, and a divided interest in a number of other short lines.

BALTIMORE & OHIO

Reading, Central of New Jersey, Buffalo & Susquehanna, Atlantic City, Staten Island Rapid Transit, Perkiomen, Port Reading, Chicago & Alton, Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, Detroit, Toledo & Ironton (undivided one-half interest), Detroit & Toledo Shore Line (undivided one-half interest), Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville (undivided one-half interest), Sharpshooters, Castleman River, Chestnut Ridge, Cornwall, Kansas & Sidell, Maryland & Pennsylvania, Mt. Hope, Mineral, Mount Jewell, Kinzua & Rittville, New York & Long Branch (one-half interest), Quakerstown & Bethlehem, Rahway Valley, Raritan River, Stone Harbor, Tuckerton, Philadelphia & Beach Haven, Ursina & North Fork, Upper Merion & Plymouth, Valley, Washington Run, West Virginia Northern, Wharton & Northern, Wildwood & Delaware Bay Short Line, Yale Short Line, Preston, Buffalo Creek & Gauley, Rowlesburg & Southern, Stroud Creek & Muddy, Winchester & Western, Brownstone & Middletown, Tionesta, and a divided interest in a number of other short lines.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

The Louisville & Nashville, the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, the Clinchfield, the Atlanta, Birmingham & Coast, the Gulf, Mobile & Northern, the New Orleans Great Northern, the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville (undivided one-fourth interest), the Alabama and Western Florida, the Alabama, Florida and Gulf, the Alcolu, the Appalachicola Northern, the Atlantic Southern, the Ashland, the Atlantic & Carolina, the Charleston & Western Carolina, the Columbia, Newbury & Laurens, the Elberton & Eastern, the Live Oak, Perry & Gulf, the Rockingham, the Virginia & Carolina Southern, the Black Mountain, the Bonhomie & Hattiesburg Southern, the Carolina Southern, the Carolina Western, the Carrollton & Worthville, the Chattahoochee Valley, the East Carolina, the Flemingsburg & Northern, the Hampton & Branchville, the Ken-

tucky, Rockcastle and Cumberland, the Laurinburg & Southern, the Mammoth Caves, the Manistee & Repton, the Marianna & Blountstown, the Milstead, the Lakeland, the Mississippi & Western, the Mississippi Central, the Mississippi Export, the Mountain Central, the Nashville & Atlantic, the Northwestern & South Carolina, the North and Northern, the Ohio & Kentucky, the Roaring Fork, the Rockcastle River, the Savannah & Georgia, the Tuskegee, the Washburn, the Western, the Wilmington, Brunswick & Southern, the Belt Line, the Savannah River Terminal, the Port St. Joe Dock & Terminal.

WARREN-SEABOARD

The Lehigh Valley, the Wheeling & Lake Erie, the Pittsburgh & West Virginia, the Western Maryland, the Akron, Canton & Youngstown, the Toledo, Peoria & Western, the Ann Arbor, Chesapeake & Ohio of Indiana, the New Jersey, Indiana and Illinois, the Manistee & Lake Superior, the Norfolk & Western, the Seaboard Airline, the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton (undivided one-half interest), the Chaffee, the East Berlin, the Emmitsburg, the Susquehanna & New York, the Williamsport & North Branch, the Chesapeake Western, the Valley River, the Big Sandy & Cumberland, the Franklin & Pittsylvania, the Marion & Rye Valley, the Virginia Southern, the Cumberland & Pennsylvania (undivided one-third interest), the Aberdeen & Rockfish, the Bennettsville and Cheraw, the Blount & Southern, the Southeastern, Union-Carolina, the Cape Fear, the Clifftide, the Carolina & North-eastern, the Durham & Southern, the Edgemore & Manetta, the Piedmont & Northern, the Georgia, Southwestern, the Greenville & Southern, the High Point, Thomasville & Denton, the Lawndale Railway, an industrial company, the Macon, Dublin & Savannah, the Maxton, Alma & Southbound, the St. Louis & Hannibal, the Moore Central, the St. Marys, the Atlantic and Yadkin, the Townsville, the Virginia Southern, the Warrenton, the McRay Terminal, the Tampa Northern, and a divided interest in several short lines.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY

(Excluding the Mobile & Ohio) The Norfolk Southern, the Tennessee Central from Nashville to Harrison, the Florida East Coast, the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville (undivided one-fourth interest), the Alabama & Western, the Appalachian, the Atlantic & Western, the Augusta Northern, the Bamberg, Ehrhardt & Walterboro, the Carolina & Northwestern, the Dover & Southbound, the Due West, the East Tennessee & Western North Carolina, the Elkin & Allegheny, the Frankfort & Cincinnati, the Gainesville & North-western, the Gainesville Midland, the Georgia & Florida, the Graham County, the Hartwell, the Lancaster & Chester, the Lenoir River, the Little River, the Trans-Florida Central, the Mobile & Gulf, the Morgan & Pentress, the Oneida & Western, the Pearl River Valley, the Pickens, the Pigeon River, the South Georgia, the Sumpter & Choctaw, the Tennessee, the Tennessee & Carolina, the Tennessee & Kentucky & Northern, the Tuskegee & Southeastern, the Virginia Blue Ridge, the Warehous, the Cincinnati, Burnside & Cumberland River, the Ferdinand, the Louisville, New Albany & Corydon.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—NICKEL PLATE

Excluding the Chesapeake & Ohio of Indiana The Hocking Valley; the Pere Marquette; the Erie, including the Chicago & Erie; the New York, Susquehanna & Western, the New Jersey & New York; the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; the Bessemer & Lake Erie; the Pittsburgh & Shawmut; the Chicago & Illinois Midland; the Jacksonville & Havana; the Chicago, Springfield & St. Louis; the Alton & Eastern; the Detroit & Toledo Short Line (undivided one-half interest); the Arcadia & Betsy River; the Dansville & Mount Morris; the Delaware Valley; the Detroit & Mackinac; the Detroit, Caro & Sandusky; the East Jordan & Southern; the Manistee & North-eastern; the Middletown & Erie; the New York & Pennsylvania; the Port Huron & Detroit; the Prattburg; the Sterling Mountain; the Unadilla Valley; the Unity; the West Pittsford-Exeter; the Kanawha Central; the Wheeling; the Kanawha, Glen Jean & Eastern; the Ludington & Northern; the Euclid; the East Kentucky Southern; the Brooksville & Ohio; the Big Sandy & Kentucky River; the Morehead & North Fork; the Nelson & Albemarle; the Virginia Central (a half interest in the Virginia Central and Gilbert and Mullens, W. Va., and an interest in a number of short lines).

Many long established relationships between existing carrier systems would be disrupted by the carrying out of the proposal, but the commission said that it represented the attempt to create a transportation system in the country which would maintain competition and give every important traffic center recourse to two or more lines for transport service.

Commissioner Eastman in his opinion appended to the document declared that "the plan is very little more than a procedural step." He added that "there is nothing compulsory about it nor even any assurance that authority will be sought to carry out the consolidations which it proposes. The important time will come when we take action upon definite applications," to bring about rail consolidation.

In the actual alignment of railroads projected by the plan there was marked difference with some of the proposals made by important railroad interests which have sought to take advantage of the consolidation law. In Eastern territory the consolidation plan would leave the New York Central and Pennsylvania systems largely as they now are, but would enlarge materially the Chesapeake & Ohio system by adding to it the Erie and Pere Marquette and a large group of connecting short lines.

The Baltimore & Ohio would have complete ownership of the Reading & Ohio system by adding to it the Erie and Pere Marquette and a large group of connecting short lines.

and Toledo Shore Line. It would also be allowed to keep the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, which it now tentatively controls, but would be separated from the Western Maryland, which it had engaged in purchasing during the last two years.

A new fifth trunk line system would be created in eastern territory around the Washburn by incorporating with that system the Wheeling and Lake Erie, the Pittsburgh & West Virginia, the Western Maryland, the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company of Indiana, a half interest in the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton, and finally the Seaboard Air Line, running down the east coast to Florida with most of its adjunct and connecting lines.

In connection with eastern systems the commission set aside several proposals advanced by the Baltimore & Ohio, the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Washburn. Its rearrangement of properties indicated a disposition to break up some present ownerships and several of the new systems would have parts of lines long owned by other and competitive systems. In connection with that it was noted that the New York Central system would be assigned almost complete control over the Virginia.

In New England territory the Boston & Maine and the New Haven would be built up into two regional systems by the inclusion of connected and associated lines, although the Central was left ownership of the Boston & Albany.

Association of the Atlantic Coast Line with the Louisville & Nashville was confirmed by the plan. The Southern Railway Company was assigned the Florida East Coast Line which is now independent and the Norfolk Southern, but the Mobile & Ohio, which it has long controlled, was excluded.

In addition, its long-established ownership of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville was confirmed, but a one-fourth interest, the balance of that line being assigned to the Baltimore & Ohio and northern systems.

In the West the commission proposed to take the Burlington System and the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, which now owns and to erect by addition of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas to the Burlington a new and extensive railroad structure.

The Burlington System projected will include a half interest in the Great Western and likewise a half interest in the Trinity and Brazos Valley and would run from the Canadian border to Mexico.

The Great Northern and Northern Pacific would be merged in another consolidation, including most of their present affiliated and connecting lines.

Around the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific the commission proposed another single system by the inclusion of the Duluth, Missabe and Northern, the Duluth and Iron Range, a half interest in the Butte, Anaconda and Pacific, and the Great Northern and Northern Pacific.

Similar treatment was accorded the Southern Pacific, and among the assignments to that company of lines at present independent were the West, Beaumont, Trinity and St. Louis, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe was likewise assigned a number of short lines, including half of the Chicago Great Western, the Minneapolis, Northfield and Southern, and the Minnesota Western Railroad, carrying its system far north of territory it now serves.

The Missouri Pacific was definitely enlarged by the inclusion in it of the Western Pacific, which corporation has been seeking an entrance to San Francisco, and was confirmed in the acquisition of the Denver & Rio Grande Western in which it is now interested. A large number of short lines connecting with it were included as part of the new system projected.

Russia Honors Stalin on His Anniversary

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR MOSCOW—Joseph Stalin's unique position in the leadership of the All-Union Communist Party was emphasized when on Dec. 21, he received a flood of birthday greetings and when laudatory commemorative articles occupied more than half the available space of the newspapers.

Izvestia appears with a streaming headline: "To the chief of the Leninist party and the world proletariat, to the iron-willed Bolshevik, faithful disciple of Lenin, leader of the Socialist reconstruction of the country... warm greetings."

Similar phrases appear in numerous tributes which Mr. Stalin has received from all sources, from President Kallin to workers in the private factories and remote collective farms, several of which were started under Mr. Stalin's name.

Mr. Stalin received greetings from the foreign Communist parties and from the American Communist Party, which sent a message to the effect that "world capitalism is experiencing a new and crushing blow in the form of the development of an economic crisis on the firmest sector of world's capitalist front in the United States," and wishing Mr. Stalin "Many years of equally fruitful revolutionary struggle and victories."

This personal demonstration unprecedented since the passing of Lenin, symbolizes Mr. Stalin's absolute predominance over the Communist party councils, which was confirmed last year by the banishment of Leon Trotsky and the recantation of many prominent Trotskyists, and by the recent public submission of leaders of the Right opposition Rykov, Tomsky and Bukharin upon demand that they repudiate their views.

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NATIONS' VIEWS ON SUBMARINES ARE ANALYZED

Comparison Made of French, Italian, Japanese and British Standpoints

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Three recent events have combined to emphasize the importance of the submarine question in the London naval parity.

First, Italy is reported to have swung over to the side of Great Britain and the United States in the desire to ban submarines altogether.

Second, Japan, on the contrary, according to statements made by its delegation in Washington, intends to place greater reliance on submarines than ever.

And finally, in France, which has been the strongest defender of undersea warfare in the past, a strong minority feeling has sprung up against submarines, as expressed in the new book of Admiral Castex, a leading naval authority. He argues that submarine craft have been overrated by France, both as offensive and defensive weapons.

The revived question of submarines may not reach the point that it did in the Washington 1921 conference, but it is recalled here that the subject virtually torpedoed the hope of cruiser limitation at that time.

France and England Differ

France blocked limitation of submarine building, claiming that a submarine tonnage of at least 90,000 was essential to its defense. Great Britain, on the other hand, declared that it would be a menace to itself, and when no compromise was reached, England refused to limit cruisers, on the ground that they were a necessary defense against submarine attack.

The varying views on submarines had their most complete expression at Washington, with such notable authorities as Lord Lee of Fareham and Arthur Balfour on one side, and Albert Sarraut of France and Carlo Schanzer, Italy, on the other.

British delegates argued submarines have little defensive value and are good only as commerce destroyers in its surprise attacks. They said:

1. Submarines cannot stop troop movements, but seriously interfere with the crossing and recrossing of 15,000,000 British soldiers on the Channel, and 2,000,000 American troops on the Atlantic.

2. Submarines cannot defend coast lines. British troops bombarded the Flemish coast hour after hour of Zebrugge in water full of submarines. They did the same at the Dardanelles. Submarines were powerless.

3. Submarines are commerce destroyers, but can be controlled by strong surface fleets. German submarines sank 12,000,000 tons of merchant ships, valued at \$1,000,000,000 less cargoes. However, technical means finally checked the assault, and at the end of the war losses were negligible. Germany lost 203 of its 275 U-boats. What England could do, because of its control of the surface waters, other nations—France, Italy and Japan, for example, the advocates of submarines—might be unable to do against powers smaller than themselves. Furthermore, submarines are valuable in attack on merchant vessels only in that type of engagement which is lawless in its nature.

Weapons of Offense

Mr. Balfour summed it up in part, "Submarines are weapons of offense, not, as is often said, weapons of defense. They lead inevitably to acts which are inconsistent with the laws of war and the dictates of humanity, and action should be taken by all nations to ban them. Months before the end of the war on land, piracy at sea had lost its terrors."

The French, Italians and Japanese entered general denial to these arguments. "Summing it up, Mr. Sarraut said, "France believes that the submarine is the only weapon which at present permits a nation scantily supplied with capital ships to defend itself at sea. The French Government believes it is possible to reconcile the use of submarines with the laws of humanity."

Charles E. Hughes, the chairman at these conferences, summed up the opinion of the respective validity of these two sets of arguments when he concluded, that, "If the argument of Mr. Balfour and Lord Lee can be answered, the chairman thinks that that answer has yet to come."

NEW YORK TO PANAMA AIR-RAIL SERVICE BEGUN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU NEW YORK—Air-rail service between New York and Panama has been established with the departure from New York of Paul West, divi-

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sion manager of the United Fruit Company, who sailed for Miami on the Havana special of the Pennsylvania-Atlantic Coast Line railroads.

Mr. West will reach Miami by rail 32 hours after leaving New York. He will then board an airplane of the Pan-American Airways, which will land him in Panama 2½ days after leaving Florida. The plane will then fly to Cristobal by way of Havana and thence across the Gulf of Mexico. The elapsed time between New York and Panama is approximately four days, as compared with six days on vessels between New York and Cristobal.

BRITISH CABINET WINS BY 76 VOTES ON EMPLOYMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

coal to Canada and automobiles to other overseas dominions, as encouraged in this connection.

Mr. Thomas said his study of the unemployed problem had convinced him if Britain wanted to develop its trade more facilities and a more efficient system were required at many docks and wharves. He had invited a committee of dock authorities to meet with him and schemes have been approved for docks in such places as Dundee, Milford, Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Shoreham, Inverness, Boston and Aberdeen.

He would be deceiving the House, he said, if he did not frankly say that in the end these schemes were only expedient. "I do not believe any government can solve the unemployment problem by merely temporary schemes, whatever kind they are. I do believe that in addition to all this speeding up that I have enumerated you have got to concentrate on your experiments."

Commissions Reappointed

He deplored the fact that the late government had abolished trade commissions for 22 different countries. The present government proposed to restore most of these. It was engaged, he said, in reviving that department.

Dealing with the general trade prospects of the country Mr. Thomas said recent events in London and the United States could not be minimized. Their effect was very minor. On the other hand there were bright prospects in certain industries if unification and rationalization could take place.

The motor industry offered more hope of employment than others. The steel industry is passing through a difficult period in the cotton industry is in the same position. He was applying himself, he said, to consulting with those trades and with experts to see how far they could stimulate those industries.

In conclusion he repeated that he would do all he could by expending public money to furnish employment, always provided it added to the efficiency and general prospects of the country as a whole. Just as his predecessors had put on the brakes, he was putting on the accelerator. The motion against the government was thereupon rejected by 222 to 146 votes.

Parliament of Industry

Coinciding with announcement of plans to increase employment is the formation of the "Parliament of Industry" as the result of a friendly meeting in London Dec. 19 participated in by the council of the Trades Union Congress representing 4,500,000 workers, the Federation of British Industries representing manufacturers, and the national Confederation of Employers' Organizations which takes care of the common interests of business firms generally.

The meeting was the culmination of a series of gatherings begun two years ago when Lord Melchett and a number of other individual employers met the council of the Trades Union Congress under Ben Turley to discuss means of improving relations between labor and capital.

The resolutions just passed will not take effect until confirmation is given them by firms belonging to the F. B. I. and N. C. E. O. but this sanction is regarded now as almost a certainty. They provide for setting up from time to time committees in which employers and workers be represented upon national basis to discuss any question of mutual interest which may arise.

Discussions will be confidential unless otherwise agreed, and any conclusions reached will be subject to later confirmation by the national organizations. Lord Gainford, coal magnate, occupied the chair at the meeting. A significant feature of the proceedings, showing improvements in relations already effected, was that Arthur J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, who strongly opposed peace negotiations between workers and employers in 1928, was chosen by the general council of the Trade Union Congress to make up the report which formed the basis of the decision now taken.

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United States Agrees to Holiday in the Building of Capital Ships

(Continued from Page 1)

the construction of 10 of these gigantic vessels apiece between 1930 and the end of 1936.

A modern superdreadnought costs \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000. This means that if the replacement program goes through the United States must begin a program in the next six years of over a third of a billion dollars. The same sum would hold good for Great Britain. Replacements would cost Japan \$20,000,000, France and Italy over \$100,000,000 each. These five powers would embark on a staggering capital ship replacement construction program reaching the net cost of far more than \$1,000,000,000 in the next six years if the 1921-23 program goes on until checked.

Nations Desire Abolition

There is every indication that the heads of the three largest naval powers are now jamming on the brakes to prevent just this outlay. Spokesmen in Great Britain have demanded the abolition of the capital ship already. The American attitude may be expressed as sympathetic to abolition as an eventual step, but as desiring to let another six years elapse, during which time the growing sentiment against armored cruisers and the deep can crystallize.

Incidentally, the manner in which public thought has functioned on this subject is extraordinarily illuminating. Once competition in capital ships had been stopped by the Washington conference public attention and discussion shifted almost overnight to cruisers, and neglect of dreadnaughts rapidly gave place to contempt. Even among some naval experts capital ships ceased to be of interest, and the sentiment for abolition was born. International rivalry in capital ships ended and with it approached the end of the desire for such vessels. In this experience with capital ships, it is believed, is reason for profound hope for similar results following limitation on auxiliary craft if this can be accomplished.

Replacement Program

On his way back from the Philippines Colonel Stimson passed through Tokyo where it is understood he discussed naval matters with Admiral T. Takarabe, Minister of Marine, and now member of the Japanese naval delegation. It is believed that the replacement program came up at that time and that the basis was laid for future joint action.

Colonel Stimson's statement following the Hoover Memorial Day speech dealt with the same subject. At that time he had reported he had attempted to stress the cost of the nations "should the capital ship replacement go on." His words were: "We do not always realize the immense material burden which is imposed upon the nations of the world today by the cost of modern ships of war. That cost is mounting with every fresh discovery in warfare. A modern capital ship costs between \$35,000,000 and \$40,000,000—several times the cost of the battleship of a few years ago. Even a modern 10,000-ton cruiser costs more than twice the original cost of the Library of Congress."

Arbitration and Security. Then Disarm. Is French Motto PARIS (AP)—"Arbitration, security, and then disarmament" will be France's motto at the London naval conference, Georges Leygues, Minister of Marine, told the French Parliament.

All parties applauded the minister's words, and cheered loudly his statement that the French delegation would go to London in January resolved to insure for France defense means adequate to its security.

"We will defend total tonnage against tonnage by categories," he said with reference to determining relative strength of the fleets of the powers. Reterating an old French viewpoint, he added, "London can only be a preparatory conference destined to facilitate the task of the Geneva general disarmament conference."

He did not mention the question of abolition of submarines, so it was assumed he was in agreement with views expressed by others in the chamber that abolition of submarines as a weapon of national defense would not be accepted even in principle.

Japan to Spend \$500,000 on Naval Conference

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU NEW YORK—Expressing confidence that the London parity will accomplish "something tangible" in furthering world peace, the Japanese delegates to the conference, headed by Reijiro Wakatsuki have just left here on board the steamship Olympic of the White Star Line, for Southampton and London.

The delegates were entertained at a reception and dinner at the Nippon Club, where 200 members of the

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Japanese colony of New York greeted them. Mr. Wakatsuki and E. Jinaishi, president of the club, spoke.

Thomas W. Lamont, speaking at a luncheon given in honor of the Japanese delegates by S. Sawada, Japanese consul-general, at the Plaza Hotel, characterized the forthcoming conference as having a "promise of conclusions that will be of lasting benefit to the whole world."

He praised Japan's "recent wise and courageous action in stabilizing her currency and returning to the so-called gold standard"; denied as an "outrageous slander" the belief that business men, manufacturers and bankers "are not averse to war because of the fancied or fleeting material profits sometimes flowing from war," and asserted that men responsible for the prudent and successful conduct of huge business enterprises are most eager for enduring peace.

Mr. Wakatsuki delivered a brief address in Japanese, which was translated into English. He pledged Japan's collaboration with the other powers in the forthcoming London conference, "whole-hearted and loyal, with the same enthusiasm and in the same spirit of frankness and conciliation" it had shown in all past conferences.

A spokesman for the Japanese delegates, who was asked whether the party wished to make any official statement before leaving here, said the delegates had found a most hospitable reception in this country and that preliminary conversations in Washington were most reassuring. Japan's confidence in the outcome of the London conference is shown by the heavy expense the Government is incurring in sending its delegates, he added. The delegates are traveling under an appropriation of 1,000,000 yen, it was said, which is equivalent to about \$500,000, about twice the amount appropriated for the American delegation.

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Standardized stores of the slot-machine type no doubt have a place in the modern scheme of things; but you who shop for satisfaction above everything else, have no place in their scheme.

NATIONAL BANK BRANCHES URGED FOR RURAL USES

Comptroller of Currency Says Growth of Group Banking Demands Change

WASHINGTON (AP)—Urging the extension of branch banking by national banks as a way to assure a safe and sound system to rural communities, John W. Pole, Comptroller of the Currency, in his annual report pointed to the growth of group banking, in which holding companies have acquired the stock of several banks, and the defections of banks from the national field to seek broader privileges under state laws as reasons why the national bank laws must be liberalized.

"It is cause for immediate concern," he said, "that the operating conditions faced by country banks show no prospect of improvement under the present system. There are many country banks now operating at a loss and many others operating upon earnings insufficient to justify their capital investment."

"Comprehensive study of the banking situation for the last nine years clearly indicates that the system of banking in rural communities has broken down through causes beyond the control of the individual banker or the local community."

Mr. Pole said that the causes were of a basic nature due largely to the fact that independent local utility and industrial organizations have moved toward a stronger and more centralized form of operation, which has curtailed the country bank's opportunity for diversifying and extending their business.

Because of this, he said, group banking had sprung up with local holding companies controlling the stock in a group of banks. To this situation he urged that national banks be permitted to have branches within their trade areas, but not beyond the limits of the Federal Reserve district, in which they are situated. Such legislation, he said, must be such as to give the national banks advantage over state banks.

Mr. Pole also recommended that Congress enact laws to bring the holding companies for group banking under federal supervision.

Efficiency Bonuses Paid Transit Workers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Bonuses for efficiency, accident-prevention work, and other evidences of faithfulness to the company's interests have been awarded to more than 6000 employees of the Brooklyn Transit Company, the total payments aggregating more than \$250,000.

Employees of the surface lines received the larger part of the distribution, the motormen and conductors being awarded \$5 for each month in which they operated a street car without a mishap, with extra bonuses for a sustained record of this sort for six and 12 months' periods. The individual awards ranged from \$5 to \$89, and nearly 4000 men earned more than one month's bonus. Of the subway and elevated employees, 2000 men are receiving approximately \$52,000.

DEPUTIES IN STRIKE ACQUITTED OF MURDER

BURNSVILLE, N. C. (AP)—Eight deputy sheriffs, on trial here for killing six men during a strike disorder at Marion, N. C., Oct. 2, were acquitted of second-degree murder Dec. 21. The jurors had deliberated the case since Friday morning.

Judge O. V. Cowper of Kinston, presiding over a special term of Yancey County called by Gov. C. M. Gardner, complimented the jury for its "careful deliberation" of the case.

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508 Main Street
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Number 38, Plankinton Bldg.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Work of Congress Answers Critics

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Whatever may have been the justification in recent months of the criticism against Congress, and particularly the Senate, that it had "failed to function" the opening phase of the regular session warrants no such charge.

In the three weeks that Congress has been at work it has covered a wide range of legislation and completed enactment of a group of important measures. Jointly the House and Senate have enacted the \$160,000,000 tax reduction bill; passed a measure extending the operation of the radio commission indefinitely; ratified the long-pending French debt settlement pact; appropriated \$9,000,000 for the construction of a United States Supreme Court building in the District of Columbia; and granted a \$15,550,000 item for additional facilities for incapacitated war veterans.

In addition to these enactments the House passed the \$400,000,000 public buildings construction authorization bill; authorized the emergency appropriation of \$50,000 asked for by the President for a special commission to study and report on flutian conditions; and also approved the agricultural department supply bill. The Senate, finally disposed of the long standing Vane case, confirmed two federal judges, and approved the appointment of Joseph B. Eastman, for a second term as member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. This record of legislation is considered to set a new high water mark for congressional activity in the pre-holiday period of its sessions.

Irish 'Farm Slums' to Receive Help

DUBLIN, Irish Free State—The Irish Free State Parliament has made a holiday gift to the farm slums of western Ireland with its new housing law. The law aims to make the lot a little lighter in the colonies that follow the Atlantic shores from Donegal to Kerry.

In introducing the bill in Parliament, Finian Lynch, Minister of Lands and Forests, described the conditions of the affected sections as "the abandoned and forgotten. For generations after generations they have trod the hard road of poverty and privation. They appear to be nobody's children."

It is not an uncommon thing for families of 11 members to be residing in a two-roomed cottage. Evidence in a recent inquiry described Inishbeg as the most barren island in the world. Yet 32 families, comprising 500 people, live on it. The bill proposed grants of \$400 for construction of a house with further provision of a loan of the same amount in worthy cases. The idea is the applicant will do the building himself. This now a common practice in the west of Ireland, though windows and roofing are left to experts.

Business Men Asked to Check Industries

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—More than 100 leading business executives have been designated by Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the National Business Survey Conference, to serve as an advisory committee in holding a strike watch in industry in the coming critical months.

The new group is a cross-section of business, finance and trade. It will be asked to interpret and report from time to time on the condition in its several lines of activity. The members of the committee are asked particularly to make reports covering their respective industries up to the time of the coming holiday. Previous reports, he states, have indicated "to a reassuring extent that the momentum of business will be maintained during the next few months. It seems desirable, however, that development be closely observed during this period."

ZOOLOGISTS IN BRAZIL TAKE MANY SPECIMENS

BELEM, Brazil (By U. P.)—The French Vellard mission has arrived here after a six months' stay in the interior of Brazil in the vicinity of the Tocantins and Araguaya Rivers in the states of Goyaz, Mato Grosso and Para. The mission had been making zoological studies under the auspices of the French Ministry of Public Instruction.

Nineteen cases of animal specimens were secured. They will be given to the Paris Museum of Natural History. Mr. Vellard said he established contact with the Mansos, Celapao and Carajaz Indian tribes and gathered considerable valuable data.

CHILE GOLD STANDARD MAINTAINED BY IBANEZ

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—Chile will maintain its gold standard regardless of the action of other South American countries, President Carlos Ibanez says.

The gold reserve in Chile is larger than the paper circulation, foreign trade balance is favorable, working conditions and salaries are good, and Chile is practically without an unemployment problem, and a national budget for the last three years has closed with a surplus, giving an indication of the general excellent condition of the country, President Ibanez said.

COMMISSION STUDYING VIRGIN ISLAND AFFAIRS

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands (By U. P.)—A thorough economic survey of the Virgin Islands is being undertaken by a special commission of the United States Bureau of Efficiency, which will report to the present session of Congress. The commission, headed by Herbert D. Brown, chief of the bureau, has been here for three weeks investigating local affairs. He is assisted by A. L. Peterson, J. B. Payne, Jerome F. Gunther, and Carl W. Swanson.

Doffs Cloak of Mystery



JOSEPH R. GRUNDY
Recently Appointed Republican Senator From Pennsylvania.

GRUNDY STEPS OUT INTO GLARE OF PUBLIC LIFE

New Pennsylvania Senator Ceases to Be Power Behind the Scenes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—Joseph R. Grundy has ceased to be invisible. Henceforth, in the language of Henry Cabot Lodge, referring to Theodore Roosevelt, Grundy will be "visible, audible and readable," for all the world to see if it cares to look down upon him from the Senate galleries.

For 30 years Mr. Grundy, hidden from the public view, has been pulling the tariff strings behind the scenes on Capitol Hill. His unseen influence as chief lobbyist for the most powerful group of manufacturing interests in the United States has been perhaps the strongest single factor in shaping America's tariff policy throughout that 30-year period.

Behind the bulky form of the late Boies Penrose, Mr. Grundy worked so noiselessly that until comparatively recently there were many who thought that "Grundy" probably was only a fanciful name for the personality that guided tariff schedules through Congress. He scored public office. Now he suddenly abandons the inconspicuous recesses of the lobby and steps boldly into the full glare of the national spotlight.

Hears Tales of Himself

The reception accorded to Mr. Grundy by the Senate when he arrived to take the oath of office was as extraordinary as the man himself. For hours, with his certificate of appointment in hand, he sat with his colleague, David A. Reed, in the rear of the Senate and heard himself denounced as few men have ever been before in that chamber.

Bronson Cutting (D.), from New Mexico, furnished the cue. Senators, he said, had better say what they thought of Mr. Grundy. "There is no reason," he said, "why he should be there because, once seated, he would be fairly immune under the rules of senatorial etiquette. Democratic and insurgent senators proceeded to pay their respects to Mr. Grundy accordingly."

With just a trace of a smile upon his face the new senator sat imperturbably through an exhortation in which his colleagues soon-to-be called him at least "57 different varieties of a political horse thief" in none too parliamentary language. When his critics had finally exhausted themselves, Mr. Grundy walked quietly to the Vice-President's desk, swore to uphold the Constitution and the laws, and formally entered his name upon the rolls of the Senate.

Mr. Grundy was born in Camden, N. J., of Quaker parentage. He still maintains his affiliation with the Hicksite Branch of the Quaker Church.

Learned Woolen Business

After leaving Swarthmore College in 1880, he entered his father's woolen mill at Bristol, Pa., to learn textile manufacturing from the ground up. About the time he was completing his business education, agitation sprang up in Pennsylvania for the imposition of a state tax on manufacturers. Mr. Grundy thereupon took a leading part in forming the Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association, of which he has been president ever since.

The strength of the association is best illustrated by the fact that it has been successful to this day in keeping the Pennsylvania manufacturers free from the state taxes paid by other corporations. Members of Mr. Grundy's organization have been saved untold millions in taxation and Mr. Grundy will tell you that this immunity from taxation is the underlying secret of Pennsylvania's truly remarkable progress in the development of its manufacturing industry.

As the head of W. H. Grundy & Co., worsted spinners of Bristol, Pa., Mr. Grundy's business is textile manufacturing but his real occupation is tariff making. His activities in that direction began with the Dingley tariff of 1897. He has left his imprint deep upon every tariff bill since that day, except possibly the Underwood-Simmons bill of 1914, and there is reason to believe he probably had

considerable to do with keeping rates in that measure higher than Woodrow Wilson wanted them.

Worked With Penrose

Keeping well in the background, Mr. Grundy always worked hand-in-hand with Boies Penrose and later with David A. Reed, Pennsylvania's active young member of the Senate Finance Committee.

His efforts in behalf of eastern industrial interests were rarely blocked until the Democratic-Insurgent coalition took over control of the Senate, and even then he might have got what he was after through skillful trades if President Hoover's "limited tariff" edict had not hobbled the Old Guard.

Mr. Grundy has no close rival in the art of collecting campaign funds. The Republican national organization can, it is said, count upon him to gather up \$1,000,000 whenever it is needed. In 1920 and again in 1924 his collections totaled close to the million mark. In the Pennsylvania state primary fight of 1926 he raised \$400,000 for the Pepper-Fisher ticket, as he himself testified before the Senate investigating committee.

Mr. Grundy believes, as he candidly acknowledges, that a subscription to a campaign fund is not a donation, but a sound business investment, and that the subscriber is entitled to a dividend in the form of a tariff benefit or a tax reduction or a portion of patronage.

LANDING BASIN ADDED TO MEMORIAL PROJECT

WASHINGTON (By U. P.)—A seaplane landing basin for great amphibian liners which will pass through Santo Domingo to and from South America will be added to the proposed plans for the Columbus Memorial project, to be built jointly by the American republics.

This addition to earlier plans for a monumental lighthouse, library, museum and airplane landing field has been recommended by Dr. Albert Kelsey of Philadelphia, technical adviser to the permanent committee of the Pan-American Union governing board, as a consequence of his recent study of local conditions at Santo Domingo.

ARGENTINE 1930 BUDGET DELAYED, COPIES 1929

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—The Administration sent a message to Congress Dec. 20 presenting the budget for 1930 which "on account of lack of time to duly study the matter" duplicates the 1929 budget with minor modifications in the public works appropriation. Last year's budget was for 679,000,000 paper pesos (\$294,180,000). The budget should have been presented to Congress for consideration last May.

ECUADOR HELPING AVIATION

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador (By U. P.)—Following up its announced policy of encouraging aviation, the Government has established flying fields at Quito and Latacunga and is considering a location for a third field at Rio Bamba.

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Geneva League Union Urges Study of Peace

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A resolution urging the Government to include in its plans for the reduction of armaments adequate provision for dealing with the temporary unemployment which would result therefrom was passed at a meeting of the General Council of the League of Nations Union here.

One delegate suggested that the trade unions concerned could supply the requisite information. Another resolution called attention to the desirability of holding a world education conference to consider and report on the study and the teaching of the organization of peace. The date suggested for the conference was 1931.

The Government was also asked to encourage the reconsideration of treaties which have become inapplicable as laid down in Article 19 of the League Covenant, with special reference to the question whether so-called unequal treaties with China could not be dealt with under this head.

The Union urged the early acceptance of the general arbitration treaty accepted by the League of Nations Assembly in 1928, "with or without modification."

Another resolution supported the proposals laid before the League Council in favor of a minimum international standard of treatment for prisoners.

Two Planes Seek Missing Arctic Flier

SEATTLE (AP)—Two rescue planes piloted by Joe Crosson and Harold Gillam are believed to have reached the northeastern Siberian mainland to inaugurate a search for Carl Ben Eielson, noted arctic flier, and his mechanic, Bernt Berntsen.

Crosson and Gillam hopped off on Dec. 19 at Teller, Alaska, for a 500-mile flight to the vicinity of North Cape, Siberia, where Eielson and Borland were last reported on Nov. 9. For an hour and a half the planes of Crosson and Gillam could be seen from Teller, fighting their way westward over the Bering Sea, far to the west of fog banks, which the rescue planes were believed to have passed.

The fliers intended to establish a base in Siberia from which rescue planes can operate more advantageously. The base will be supplied from the Alaskan mainland by planes detailed for that purpose. The air distance from Teller to North Cape is approximately 500 miles, a flight on which gasoline consumption is so heavy that little fuel ordinarily remains for scouting. Two more planes were taken off from Teller at the first favorable opportunity to supply Crosson and Gillam with gasoline. Eielson and Borland dropped from sight while attempting to reach the fur-trading ship Nanuk, locked in the ice at North Cape.

STATE TO CONTROL BERLIN'S FINANCES

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—An unusual, though not altogether unprecedented, measure was announced at a meeting of the Berlin City Council by Burgomaster Scholz, that the city has been placed under state finance control.

In consequence of the recent gross mismanagement of funds, the authorities have intervened and Herr Scholz has been nominated supervisory commissioner by the Chief President of Brandenburg, to whose judgment Herr Scholz must in future defer concerning all payments and distribution of credits.

The decree is necessary in order to restrict expenses which have been recklessly contracted.

The President of Brandenburg demands that the surplus from increased tariffs and taxation be lodged as a liquidation fund in the Prussian State Bank and also demands regular, minute reports from the Burgomaster of all expenses.

Berlin is a wealthy city, and although the present situation is grave, there is no question of insolvency with proper management.

EMILE LOUBET, FRENCH LEADER, HAS PASSED ON

It Was Under His Regime, as President, That Entente Cordiale Was Formed

MONTELMAR, France (AP)—Emile Loubet, former President of France, has passed on.

Emile Loubet was President of France during a period when the Entente Cordiale between France and Great Britain was negotiated. What appeared in 1904 to be merely a settlement of long standing disputes of minor importance between France and England blossomed into that powerful aggregation of nations which the world afterward designated as the Entente. It aligned France, Russia and England in a friendly understanding.

The foundation of the friendly understanding between France and Italy, too, was laid during the regime of President Loubet. When this Latin agreement was reached, Theophile Delcasse, the French Foreign Minister, told the French Parliament that Italy would never be used as an instrument of aggression against France; and when the World War began, his promise was fulfilled. Italy broke away from the Triple Alliance and threw her fortunes with the Entente.

Other events of great importance to France transpired during Mr. Loubet's term as President from 1899 to 1906. Coming into office suddenly, he faced the turmoil over the trial and conviction of Captain Dreyfus and left the office when France was in the throes of the political upheaval over the separation of the church and state. As official head of the French Government Mr. Loubet had little actual power, but his influence was exerted at least in the case of Captain Dreyfus, whom he pardoned after the trial court had convicted that officer.

M. Loubet was a man of simple tastes and habits, of conservative disposition, sound, sane and sagacious in affairs of state. Son of a peasant proprietor of Marsanne in southern France, he made his way slowly through all the stages of statesmanship to the President's office by applying himself to whatever task he had in hand and saying little about it. His political career began in 1870. Sixteen years later he was elected a member of the French Chamber of Deputies. For two years he was a Senator and subsequently successively Minister of Public Works, Premier, Minister of the Interior and in 1896 President of the Senate.

When President Faure passed on in 1899 Georges Clemenceau chose Loubet as his candidate for the Presidency at the eleventh hour, and Loubet's election was assured.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: T. E. Began, Minneapolis, Minn.; S. J. Palmer, Syracuse, N. Y.

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507 Fifth Avenue, New York Vanderbilt 7400

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Trustees Selected for Pacific Coast Christian Science Benevolent Home

Articles of Incorporation Signed by Directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.—Action Completes Two Steps Toward California Charter

Trustees have been named and articles of incorporation have been signed for the Christian Science Benevolent Association for Pacific Coast by The Christian Science Board of Directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, thereby completing two of the necessary steps toward obtaining a charter from the State of California. The three trustees appointed are Mrs. Gertrude M. Glass, George D. Greenwood and Marvin R. Higgins, all of San Francisco, where the home is located.

The second section of the Articles of Incorporation specifies that the purpose of the corporation is "to acquire, conduct, operate and maintain a home, or homes, for the care and support of worthy, infirm, or incapacitated persons of both sexes who are unable to provide adequately for themselves, and an institution or institutions, for the training and education of persons in the care of the sick."

The fourth section deals with the Trustees, who are to act in such capacity until the selection and qualification of their successors, and who shall constitute the trustees of the corporation until changed in the manner provided by law.

The fifth section states that "the corporation shall be composed of five members, all of one class, and the persons constituting The Christian Science Board of Directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, from time to time shall be the members thereof."

New members to fill vacancies, however arising, shall be elected by a majority vote of the remaining members and such vacancies may be filled at any legal meeting of the members as more specifically provided in the By-Laws. The members and the Board of Trustees of this corporation shall see that the business of this corporation is carried on in conformity with the Manual of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, by Mary Baker Eddy, in so far as any provision of said Manual may be applicable to the work of this corporation.

With the signatures of the five members of The Christian Science Board of Directors attached, the Articles of Incorporation are now on their way to be signed by the new trustees in San Francisco, before being filed with the Secretary of State in California. The Secretary then issues a charter for the corporation enabling it to proceed with its own legal business.

The new Trustees have all been active Christian Scientists for many years. Mrs. Glass becoming interested in Christian Science in 1893 and serving as Director in First and Fifth Churches of Christ, Scientist, in Chicago. Mr. Greenwood, a former banker

and merchant, has been an active worker in the movement for 25 years. Mr. Higgins has been closely associated with the building of the sanatorium in San Francisco from the beginning of the undertaking, serving as Chairman of the Committees on Location of Site and Organization. He has held the position of State Insurance Commissioner in California.

The new home which is expected to be ready next May will probably require the employment of approximately 60 persons and applications for these positions should be made to the Christian Science Benevolent Association for Pacific Coast, 60 Battery Street, San Francisco.

Edge to Study French Economic Problems

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The new American Ambassador, Walter E. Edge, had already discussed with French officials his desire not to be regarded as an envoy who is exclusively concerned with diplomacy but as one who is particularly interested in the economic relations of France and the United States. He is consulting authorities as to industrial centers in France which he might visit in order to study their problems.

Mr. Edge may go later to North African colonies to see what progress is being made from an economic viewpoint. The plan as it has developed itself is that he should go to these different places quite informally for purposes of information and mutual assistance.

This is rather a new conception of ambassadorial functions but one which appears to meet the approval of everyone here before whose attention it has been brought.

AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR INVITED TO THE HAGUE

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—The Austrian Chancellor, Johann Schober, received Dec. 21 an official invitation to attend the Young reparations conference at The Hague Jan. 6. It is understood he will represent Austrian interests there. Since Hungary is vitally concerned in decisions regarding the eastern reparations and the optants question, it is understood in well-informed circles, the Premier, Count Stephen Bethlen, and Dr. Louis Wanko, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will act as Hungarian delegates.

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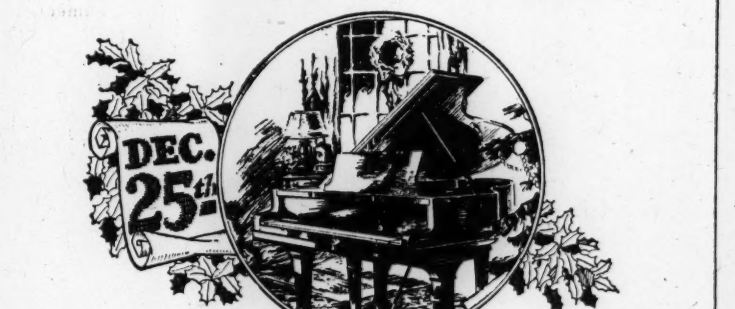
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KELLY SPRINGFIELD

UNITED STATES CRITICIZED FOR HAITI POLICY

Adviser-General, Defending,
Says Occupation May
Terminate in 1936

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A defense and a criticism of the United States policy in Haiti featured the third luncheon of the Foreign Policy Association just held here. The speakers were Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Negro leader and editor of the Crisis, and Dr. W. W. Cumberland, one-time Financial Adviser-General Receiver to the Haitian Republic.

Dr. Du Bois held that "no community of human beings in modern history has suffered so outrageously at the hands of white people as the unfortunate folk who inhabit the island of Haiti." He reviewed briefly the conquest of the island by the Spaniards, when, he said, in five years the natives "were reduced from 1,000,000 to 14,000," and the three centuries of French colonial sway, which saw the slave trade at its peak. At the time of the French Revolution, he said, there were, out of 500,000 Negroes and 28,000 mulattoes within French territory on the island, "28,000 free Negroes, legally French citizens, who demanded their rights."

"These Negroes," he said, "without charity, without education, without experience, degraded by slavery and surrounded by a hostile world, maintained an independent government from 1804 to 1915, when the United States overthrew it by force."

One of the reasons for the American occupation of Haiti, Dr. Du Bois charged, was that "in the development of modern democracy, the real control of great countries is passing to those forces which control finance. The rulers of finance—the men who control the distribution of capital in the world—are the men who are controlling Haiti."

"We have established order in Haiti by physical force, backed by the money, army and navy of the United States. We have done away with every vestige of democratic government; we have built roads and established such lines of communication as makes the military subjugation of Haiti easier. We have established some measures of sanitation, but we have done practically nothing for education. We have not increased the foreign trade of Haiti, and we have decreased her debt only on paper, because the fall of the French franc has made the United States the chief creditor, thus transferring the real leadership of the island to New York banks."

Dr. Cumberland defended the United States' intervention in Haiti as having been actuated by, first, defense of the Monroe Doctrine, and second, by "a sincere desire to assist Haiti in establishing an orderly government." The complaints usually heard, he declared, are from those who are today restrained from the liberties they previously took with the ignorant peasants—not from the illiterate masses, composing 90 per cent of the population, who now enjoy real liberty."

"Informed persons agree," Dr.

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Cumberland continued, "that material improvements have notably characterized American participation in Haitian administration. There is no doubt that in security, physical well-being and liberty of thought and action, the ordinary Haitian citizen is in a far more favorable position than before the American intervention."

Proof that the recent disorders in Haiti are not to be interpreted as opposition to American participation there was to be had, Dr. Cumberland said, in the fact that even the so-called "anti-American factions" have requested that the United States shall supervise the forthcoming presidential election.

He denied that any material benefit could accrue to the United States from its occupation of Haiti, and questioned whether further responsibility for the island population should be assumed when the 1915 treaty of occupation terminates in 1936.

"Assistance to Haiti must represent material sacrifice on the part of the United States," he declared, "and sacrifice should not be incurred unless it is abundantly clear that the Haitian people as a whole desire assistance."

November First Month to Show Decline in Cars

November was the first month this year in which retail sales of motor cars in the United States dropped below the corresponding month of 1928, according to incomplete returns of new car registrations, published by the Boston News Bureau.

The first 21 states to report show 50,125 passenger cars registered in November, against 58,304 a year ago, a decrease of 14 per cent. Compared with October this year, when 51,373 cars were titled in these states, the decline is 38.4 per cent.

New passenger car registrations in the United States during 10 months of 1929 and 1928 compare:

	1929	1928
January	219,694	126,071
February	235,365	165,071
March	378,069	354,214
April	481,750	332,056
May	453,981	351,453
June	368,441	317,069
July	432,675	224,120
August	429,884	278,884
September	304,359	271,821
October	288,782	284,939
November	50,125	276,960

Four states, Arkansas, Washington, New Mexico and North Carolina, registered more cars last month than a year ago. Ten out of 38 makes which showed gains over November, 1928, were Cadillac, Chevrolet, DeSoto, Franklin, Hudson, Hupp, Lincoln, Lincoln, Peerless and Pierce Arrow.

In the 21 states, Ford registered 19,542 cars last month against 30,222 in October of last year and 20,102 in November, 1928. Other makes titled 30,583 cars against 51,151 in the preceding month and 38,202 in the like 1928 month.

General Motors group registered 16,942 cars in the 21 states in November, compared with 19,014, a year ago; Chrysler group, 4805 against 4994; Hudson-Essex, 2631, against 2871; Whippet-Willys Knight, 1285, against 2898; Nash, 1168, against 1330; Studebaker-Brisline, 761, against 1268; Hupp, 639, against 527; Graham-Paige, 554, against 785; Packard, 532, against 672; Durant, 514, against 1010; Auburn-Cord, 300, against 116, and Marmon-Roosevelt, 236, against 116.

Complete returns for October show total registrations of 288,782 passenger cars, of which Ford accounted for 103,692, and all others 185,090. This compared with total registrations of 284,939 in October, 1928, of which 76,190 were Ford cars.

Registrations in all states during 10 months this year totaled 3,557,899 passenger cars, against 2,766,960 in the corresponding period of 1928, an increase of 28.6 per cent. Ford's total for the 10 months was 1,888,748, against 356,629 in the like period last year. For the corresponding period other makes accounted for 2,369,151 this year, against 2,410,331 in 1928.

FARM BOARD INVITES FRUIT MEN TO PARLEY

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Farm Board called upon the Nation's fruit and vegetable industries to meet with it in Washington on Jan. 14 to discuss the creating of national co-operative sales organizations.

The board's letter of invitation said the conference would decide "how to proceed in making effective to the fruit and vegetable industries of the United States, the benefit of the Agricultural Marketing Act," and added that the creation of co-operative sales organizations for at least three groups—apples, potatoes and deciduous fruits other than apples—seemed the best method.

Christmas Shopping at Marked-Down Prices

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SILVERWARE, PEWTER

We make this unusual offering of Christmas Gifts at low prices as we wish to reduce our stock before moving.

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North. F. J. Boettcher, Manager
Serve club breakfast, luncheon and dinner.
Reasonable prices.
Cheerful atmosphere. Dependable service.

Tercentenary Poster Depicts Scenes of Early Colonial Days



Ye Town Crier Summons All to Visit and Enjoy Massachusetts' Three-Hundredth Anniversary.

As the formal plans for observance through 1930 of the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary take shape, the wide distribution of the poster designed for drawing pictorial attention to the occasion has begun. The poster is the work of Griswold Tynge of Jamaica Plain, Mass., and is designed around the significance of the figure of the town crier, long celebrated in New England history.

The scene depicted in the poster portrays no special place or time, but is an "old style" device for telling a story in pictorial form. Back of the group of people is shown a typical Massachusetts harbor, the earliest type of colonial meeting house and town hall, and a ship of the Mayflower type.

The Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary, Inc., offers its official announcement poster for sale to business houses and individuals as an important part of its educational advertising program, and has a financial interest in its sale. It is hoped that a large number of these posters will find their way outside of the State as well as inside, increasing "the present prestige and resources of this Commonwealth."

The poster can be made up in various sizes from a billboard to a small sticker, and can be used for window display, outgoing mail and general distribution in towns and cities.

The costumes of the principal figures as well as those in the crowd are taken from contemporary prints and show a variety of Puritan types.

HOTEL MEN TO NEED THREE LANGUAGES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—"Bon soir" or "Buenas tardes" will soon be just as natural a greeting as "Good evening," for employees at the Hotel Mayflower here.

The management has just issued an order for room clerks, floor managers, bellboys, porters and housekeepers to take time off their regular duties to receive instruction in the French and Spanish languages and has engaged instructors. The hotel took the step in an effort to make the ever-increasing number of foreigners, visiting in Washington, feel at home.

The manager expects to have a staff that will be able to answer the queries of foreign guests in their native tongues, without running for the official interpreter.

HARDWARE

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In either Dull or Patent.

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States, including both organizations and individuals who aid students in this way, has been issued by the Harmon Foundation. The publication, which is in the form of a mimeographed report, was issued in response to numerous inquiries for information on the subject. It includes also as much information on the various loan systems as the Foundation was able to obtain.

With Congress Day by Day

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Senate and House passed bill to promote Commander Richard E. Byrd to rank of rear admiral.

House passed \$153,284,000 Agriculture Department annual appropriation bill.

Approved judiciary committee report recommending that impeachment case against former Federal Judge Francis A. Winslow of Southern New York district be dropped.

Judiciary Committee approved Justice Department's program for expansion of federal penal facilities.

Representative Denison, Illinois, introduced bill to revise legislation governing construction of bridges and to permit states to recapture all toll bridges.

Dependents of 40 officers and members of the crew of the submarine S-4, which was rammed and sunk by a coast guard cutter two years ago off Cape Cod, Mass., would be paid \$2500 under a bill introduced by Representative Halsey, Missouri.

Both Houses adjourned until after holidays.

SAN FRANCISCO GROUP PLANS SEAPLANE BASE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO—Construction of a seaplane base, to cost upward of \$500,000, has been announced here.

A holding company has purchased eight acres of land on San Francisco Bay and plans to operate planes between that base and the Oakland and Alameda municipal airports. It is also intended to carry passengers to and from these airports to connect with long distance planes. There will be amphibian planes to fly about the bay on pleasure trips, according to officials.

RADIO BOARD CANCELS BROADCASTING RULE

WASHINGTON (AP)—The general order of the Federal Radio Commission adopted in September, 1928, which regulated chain broadcasting, and definitely limited duplication of programs within a 300-mile limit, was rescinded by the commission Dec. 20.

This order never has been invoked by the commission because of widespread protests from radio listeners. No substitute satisfactory to the commission had been offered.

NAVY BASE AUCTION IN SCOTLAND BIDDERS

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A public auctioneer was unable to secure bids for the Port Edgar naval base on the south shore of Firth of Forth, opposite Rosyth dockyard at a sale at Edinburgh, Dec. 20. The Admiralty placed a price of £20,000 on the property as a reasonable opening bid, but there was no response. This was subsequently reduced to half that sum but still there were no takers. The base comprises an enclosed harbor of 57 acres, extensive work shops, and storage accommodations.

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ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS GIVEN OFFICIAL START

British Envoy Presents Credentials to Soviet Government in Moscow

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Official resumption of relations with Soviet Russia was completed on Dec. 21, when the new British Ambassador, Sir Esmond Ovey, presented his credentials to the Soviet Government in Moscow.

In the course of an official pronouncement Gregory Sokolnikoff, new Soviet envoy to Britain, expressed the hope that the Soviet Union's need in respect of credits and finance be thoroughly investigated in the forthcoming negotiations.

He adds: "The Government of the U. S. S. R., for its part, will be ready to take steps toward a settlement of the financial claims which are made upon it, taking into account our counterclaims. But whatever steps the Soviet Government may take for this purpose, they must be directly connected with measures favorable to further development and consolidation of the national economy of the U. S. S. R."

Will Fulfill Obligations
"Every effort should be made," he continued, "to find a solution to the problems confronting us. . . . The Soviet Union—the wide toiling masses who welcome restoration and development of Anglo-Soviet economic relations—are at the same time fully conscious of the important successes achieved by Soviet economy, in spite of almost complete foreign financial isolation."

"We have every intention of fulfilling loyally any obligations we undertake, and at the same time rely on the countries in friendly relations with us taking into account on their side the unalterable basis of our political economic system. Under such circumstances it will be possible to consolidate relations between the U. S. S. R. and Britain, founded as they will be on mutual benefit, and to lay the foundations for lasting and

peaceful co-operation between the peoples of these two countries."

Mr. Sokolnikoff cited figures to show that Soviet organizations in London had placed orders in Britain in October and November of this year to the extent of nearly \$3,700,000—three times as much as in the corresponding months of the previous year.

Russia's Quick Growth
"Nobody," he added, "can deny the extraordinary growth in the national economy of the U. S. S. R. The five years plan of economic development, already in its first year, had not only been fulfilled, but estimates for 1928-1929 has been exceeded."

Further development of this plan would "make it necessary to import large quantities of machinery and all kinds of equipment."

The Ambassador considered that the absence of normal relations had "rendered the international situation more acute, and was a constant menace to the maintenance of peace in which the working masses were vitally interested."

The Foreign Office on Dec. 20 denied the widespread newspaper reports in the United States and the Continent that King George had refused to receive Mr. Sokolnikoff. It is explained that the monarch had not yet resumed his duties since his indisposition. His first official act will be to open the five-power naval conference here next month.

DR. MICHELSON RESIGNS

CHICAGO (AP)—Prof. Albert A. Michelson, world-famous physicist, has resigned as head of the physics department of the University of Chicago, to take effect in June, 1930. The board of trustees announced the acceptance of the resignation Dec. 20.

Dr. Michelson, who has been at the University of Chicago since 1907, was one of the most distinguished scientists of his time.

He was born in 1852 in the village of Gorka, in the Russian Empire. He came to the United States in 1878 and became a citizen in 1901.

He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences and the American Philosophical Society. He was also a member of the Royal Society of London.

He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1907 for his work on the speed of light.

He was also a member of the National Research Council and the National Bureau of Standards.

He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement

ALBANIA'S KING WINS LOYALTY OF HILL TRIBES

Zog the First Disarms Mountainers and Promotes National Unity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TIRANA, Albania.—One of the most significant reforms brought about by King Zog the First of Albania has been the virtual disarming of the Albanian mountaineers. For decades they have been noted for their disregard of established state authority.

Albania is a mountainous country, and for centuries it constituted one of the most distant provinces in the Turkish Empire. Moreover, communications there were extremely inadequate, and as a result the tribes in the inaccessible Albanian mountains were largely self-governing. Naturally, in such primitive social organizations most men always go armed and are subject to the command of local chieftains, who, in turn, are usually attached to some large landholder, and very often, naturally, such armed tribes fight among themselves.

So it was for years in Albania. The local chiefs were bachelors and banner carriers and their masters were the boys or feudal lords. The most common punishment in the absence of prisons, regular courts and written law was the capital penalty, and it was usually applied by any one in a position to execute the condemned. This gave rise to many tribal feuds and much disorder resulted.

King Zog has dealt with this problem firmly and effectively. His aims have been to win the mountain people instead of making them his enemies. First he took the banner carriers into his service, giving them the banners of Albania instead of their villages. He let them keep their guns, gave them the ranks of officers and placed them on the payroll of the army. Since these were very influential people in small localities, their loyalty brings with it the loyalty of the whole district. That being the case, it was comparatively easy for the king to disarm all the other mountaineers.

Another part of this program was bringing Albanian youth to the barracks and military schools. Undoubtedly there is much to be said against military training, but still it seems very plain that in Albania it is wise as a first step to teach the ignorant youth discipline and loyalty to the state rather than to the tribe. Finally with this change the boys or feudal lords lost all political power. They used to be isolated, but now are alone and isolated. Their lieutenants, the bachelors, are in the king's army and their serfs are disarmed. No longer can they lead rebellions. In consequence when the day comes to expropriate their vast estates and give them to the people they will find it much more difficult to resist the transformation of Albania into a modern state.

EGYPT ENRICHED BY EXPLORATION OF OLDEN TOMBS

(Continued from Page 1)

and will treat the whole subject in detail containing about 300 illustrations. Each of these will cost from \$20 to \$30, so that it is a big undertaking.

Mr. Carter in answer to a question whether the Egyptian Government helped toward these expenses, said: "No, they do not contribute anything, and everything is delivered to their door. The Carnarvon Estate and myself bear all the expenses. It is interesting to estimate how much wealth the discovery of this tomb alone brought Egypt, through the tourist traffic. I have kept count of the visitors at the tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen and it works out on an average of 10,000 persons a year during a period of seven years.

"Most of them come to Luxor to visit the tomb so that quite a good sum can be obtained through working out the railway fare alone for say a period of two days. Roughly it would mean an income of \$200,000 a year. There must be quite a large income derived also from the entrance fee of 10 piasters to the Cairo Museum, which charges more than any museum in the world. There has been considerable expenditure, of course, and negotiations are now being conducted with regard to the question of diversion.

Church Ceremonies Traced
"The scientific volumes will be a big undertaking. There will be chapters on cabinetmaking, lapidary, burial rituals, vestments, etc. It is very interesting that many of the present Church of England and Church of Rome vestments go back to ancient Egypt, and the symbolism in the present Church of England marriage service is much the same.

"For instance, before there were locks in ancient Egypt the ring with the seal was used in marriage to denote that the woman was to have power over the household. When locks were invented, a key was attached to the ring; but this became clumsy and eventually the ring and the key were made separate. But that is why to this day the ring is the symbol of marriage when it is said 'with all my worldly goods I thee endow.'

"It is true there is no seal on the ring, but a very interesting fact is that should the bridegroom or the best man forget the ring, it is always possible to marry a couple with the chancel key instead."

Mr. Brunton, who has been excavating in the Badari district south of Assiut for five winters, said that he was proceeding at once to the same locality, accompanied by Mrs. Brunton and three other assistants.

Pre-Dynastic Pottery Found
"During the three years I was working near Assiut for the British School of Archaeology," said Mr. Brunton, "we found a number of pre-dynastic graves containing very fine examples of pottery, earlier than any previously known. The skulls, remarkable for the smallness of their faces, were closely like those pre-

viously found in pre-dynastic graves. In 1928 and 1927 the work was discontinued in order to give time for publication; and in 1928 and 1929 the excavations were resumed, but now under the auspices of the British Museum and financed privately. I found a few very interesting graves, which are probably late Neolithic. The pottery in them was more primitive; but, judging from the skulls, with broad, square faces, the race was a sturdier type than the later people. I am hoping this winter to find more graves of this age.

"The British Museum has received a concession 10 kilometers in length near Matmar. When this stretch of desert has been excavated, we shall have completely explored some 30 miles of desert edge. We have to build a new house this year, and the bricks for this are all ready. We shall camp in tents at first and superintend the building."

GOV. ROOSEVELT TAKES DEFINITE STEP ON PRISONS

(Continued from Page 1)

and was not a crime of violence. The loss was fully recovered. "The inadequacy of a penal code that permits such sentences is apparent to all thinking men and women. There should be no fixed penalties for crime. The sentencing power, be it judge, jury or commission, should be able to impose a sentence commensurate with the possibility of reform and rehabilitation."

Gov. Roosevelt Discusses Prison Improvement Plans

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALBANY, N. Y.—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt in announcing his acceptance of chief recommendations in the report of Col. George F. Chandler for improving the situation at Auburn prison, disposed of Colonel Chandler's criticism of the Mutual Welfare League with the statement that "The league was suspended at Auburn last Saturday, and therefore is not a current problem."

He indicated, however, that if the league was restored it would be under the same form of restriction as it is at Sing Sing prison and that it would be confined wholly to social work, with possibly the right to submit protests to the warden. No separate room for the league, it is believed, would be provided.

The Governor was informed by Public Works Department officials that prison camps could be provided in a month after a legislative appropriation had been made. Use of prisoners on highways and other construction work is proposed, the Governor said, and some camps could be established on state lands and properties.

Calvin H. Baumes (R), Senator of Newburgh, chairman of the crime commission, who conferred with the Governor, was reported in favor of the step.

RADIO COMPANY ORDERS ENCOURAGING FOR 1930

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Orders for 1,300,000 Majestic radio sets have been received for 1930, making the outlook exceptionally encouraging, declared William C. Grunow, vice-president, after a four-day convention here of distributors and district men of the Grigsby-Grunow Company.

Mr. Grunow estimated that business for the fiscal year ending May 31 would reach approximately \$70,000,000. The radio company will start manufacturing electric refrigerators early next year, Mr. Grunow announced.

NEWSPAPER LIKENESS SENT BY TELEVISION

NEW YORK (AP)—Some possibilities of television, including the transmitted reproduction of a newspaper, have been demonstrated in a laboratory.

A newspaper was held before the television "camera," and a reproduction, faint but recognizable, was seen in the receiver. Large headlines could be read. Printed pictures lost much of their detail, but retained enough so that men and women could be distinguished. The experiment was conducted in the New York laboratories of the Baird Television Corporation.

Big Brothers Taking a Turn at Building



Spokane (Wash.) Kiwanians Building House for a Pension Mother.

MASSACHUSETTS CONSTRUCTION TO REACH \$105,000,000

Public Works in 1930 Will Further President Hoover's Prosperity Plans

Gov. Frank G. Allen of Massachusetts has dispatched a telegram to President Hoover announcing that Massachusetts will spend for public works in 1930 more than \$105,000,000. In response to the request of the President for information regarding the program of construction which the Commonwealth, the counties and the various municipalities would probably undertake during the coming year, Governor Allen made a thorough canvass of the State. His telegram to the President was as follows:

"I am pleased to submit the following results after a canvass of all political subdivisions of the Commonwealth upon receipt of your telegram relative to probable volume of expenditure for public works in 1930: State, \$20,000,000; 14 counties, \$11,260,000; 255 cities and towns, \$74,200,000; total, \$105,460,000."

The present canvass of the State is perhaps the first ever undertaken. It was announced at the office of Governor Allen. It is believed to be a true indication of the average volume of construction work which the State and its several municipalities undertake during a single year.

Governor Allen commended the public officials in the Commonwealth who had shown an earnest desire to co-operate with President Hoover's plans for stimulating employment.

Motion Pictures

"The Marriage Playground"

"The Marriage Playground," a semi-serious and semi-satirical divorce story, filmed by Paramount, has real merits in showing the bad effect of domestic wrangling upon the children of a couple who think more of their own idle whims than of their duties toward their children. Mary Brian, as eldest of the children, gives a moving performance except for her occasional lapses into self-consciousness. It was up to the director to watch for these lapses and retake the scenes in Miss Brian's best fashion. Frederick March is first rate as the young man who becomes interested in the little mother and eventually marries her. A great deal of intelligent work went into the preparation of the story, and a strong cast was used, including Huntley Gordon and Lilyan Tashman.

Film Notes

George M. Cohan is to begin work in March on dialogue and songs for a new Al Jolson picture to be made for United Artists. John Barrymore is to appear in the screen version of a drama called "Jew Suss" which has proved of much interest in London this season. Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks will reach California early in January, after a tour of the Orient,

KIWANIS CLUB BUILDS HOUSES AS 'BIG BROTHER'

Spokane (Wash.) Men Help Pension Mothers by Varied Program

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SPOKANE, Wash.—When big brothers get together, it's bound to be fair weather.

This altered adage fits the members of the Kiwanis Club of this city. Swarms of them, 80 or more, besieged the framework of a house, that will soon shelter a pension mother and her family, and practically completed it in one afternoon.

What the Kiwanians themselves did not do to the house was chiefly done by the manual training boys of the Liberty junior high school, who work on the pension mothers' homes as part of their practice work in manual training. They erected the framework on this particular house.

Building or buying houses for pension mothers is the major activity of the Kiwanians. Fourteen of these homes have been supplied at the rate of two a year. At present 60 children are being cared for in these homes. From this activity developed the big brother movement. Boys in these homes assigned to individual Kiwanians as special charges find they actually have big brothers who are interested in all their problems. Next comes the employment bureau maintained by the Kiwanians to benefit the families they are sheltering. Fourth, an educational endowment fund has been launched to assist any boy showing talent or ability. Fifth, five groups of 4-H clubs

against workers, prejudice against Jews, prejudice against negroes, hopelessness, incompetence, drunkenness, over relations with fixers and racketeers," the letter continues.

Mr. Thomas discounts the effectiveness of a Bar Association inquiry as carrying no authority to subpoena witnesses, put witnesses under oath or bring charges of perjury. He declares that an inquiry by Mayor James J. Walker could not be "anything but a whitewashing investigation."

Mr. Thomas recalled that "The shocking condition of the magistrates' courts and their low reputation throughout the city" were among the chief issues in his campaign last fall, when he was candidate for Mayor. He urged an official investigation, his letter continued, "because it has been my experience for many years that not only laymen, but lawyers are so afraid of consequences of bringing specific charges against specific magistrates that they simply will not talk for direct quotation."

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News from our Shop of Christmas Gifts! Moire traveling bags that are very similar to the bags we have sold at three times as much. . . . Scalloped top, cord draw-string, rubber lined, the five sections will hold the toilet necessities one carries when traveling. Black, rose, blue, green, beige, purple, tan and red are the colors.



Thomas Asks Inquiry on New York Courts

NEW YORK—Declaring that the magistrates' courts in New York City "tend to make justice a byword and a hissing among our people," Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, has just demanded a legislative investigation of these courts in a letter to Logan Billingsley, president of the Bronx Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Thomas asserts that "specific charges" have been brought to his attention involving by name "no fewer than 16 magistrates."

The charges show prejudice against workers, prejudice against Jews, prejudice against negroes, hopelessness, incompetence, drunkenness, over relations with fixers and racketeers," the letter continues.

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have been organized from among the children in the homes. Sixth, all members in the fall scout districts near by for surplus fruit and produce that would otherwise go to waste and with these fill the cellars of the homes. Each house or family has a committee assigned to look after its general welfare.

The Kiwanians control the corporation known as the Mothers' Home Association, which owns the houses. Under the law, a mother is allowed \$15 a month for the care of one child, and \$5 a month for each additional child. A mother pays the association \$15 a month as rent and is supplied a home that would ordinarily cost twice that amount. When she has paid in enough to meet an appraised price placed on the home, she then uses the home rent free.

N. Y. Socialist Gives List of Underpaid

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Answering a challenge by Mayor James J. Walker to specify city employees who are not receiving "a living wage," Max Delson, attorney for the Socialist Party, has just sent a letter to the Mayor naming 10 groups of such employees. Mr. Delson demands that the wages of these groups be increased to \$2000 a year, and criticizes the Board of Estimate for voting its own salary increases, amounting to \$500,000 a year, without a referendum, after demanding a vote of the people on increasing the pay of firemen and policemen.

"Here are some cases of city employees—all men—who receive less than a living wage," Mr. Delson said in his letter. "Auto engine men, who receive \$1820 a year; dock watchmen, who receive \$1560 a year; laborers, who receive \$550 a day or \$1760 a year; elevator operators, who receive \$1650 a year; bridge tenders, who receive \$1560 a year; coin-box operators, who receive \$1820 a year; assistant storekeepers, who receive \$1680 a year; prison keepers, who receive \$1769 a year."

"These were the salaries paid in 1929. The board had provided for some increases beginning with 1930, but even these increases have failed to bring the salaries up to the minimum standard set by the National Industrial Conference Board."

"His conduct, we feel, is not in keeping with one who considers the dignity of his office deserves the handsome salary of \$40,000 a year," the letter continues.

Mr. Delson's letter then suggests that since the Board of Estimate members had set the precedent of raising their own wages after the budget had been adopted, no time need be lost by the Mayor in fulfilling his promise to raise the pay of city employees not now receiving a \$2000 a year minimum.

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Toymakers in Mountain Shops Rush to Finish Holiday Orders

Tryon Boys and Girls, Who Inherited Carving From Parents, Busy With Christmas Work—High Standards Set for Craft

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRYON, N. C.—In a little yellow and green house on the side of a Blue Ridge mountain that rises over this town, the Tryon toymakers' fingers are flying over little images of the Three Bears, and Mother Goose, and Little Red Riding Hood and Mistress Mary, Quite Contrary, and the incredibly numerous progeny of the Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe, to finish their orders in time for the holidays.

Every shelf, every inch of floor space that can be spared from the path of busy feet, every window ledge, every table and chair is hidden under a motley pile of painted toys. The toymakers are mountain boys and girls. Some of them, when they were children, had only the crudest toys and so they know exactly what toys children hearts wish for, and how they would caparison and dress and paint them if they had their way.

The wood they are made from grows on the mountain-side, and the paints are compounded of vegetable dyes that mountain folk understand as no others do. These boys and girls have had fathers and mothers who knew how to put knife to wood and make something fascinating or useful or both emerge to fit a need, and from them is inherited the skill.

The history of the Tryon toymakers, as a group, is a little epic of the mountains. Two women came into the North Carolina mountains "over the way" 30 years ago to make their home. Fifteen years later they moved into Tryon which is no longer a fastness in the mountains but a home by adoption for artists, musicians,

authors and other talented and cultivated people. When the two women, Miss Eleanor Vance and Miss Charlotte Yale, came into Tryon, they brought with them experience in teaching the crafts and the arts. And they gathered about them some boys and girls from the mountaineer families who wanted to learn to use their fingers to advantage. The two women said, at the outset "Only the finest carving you can do, and only the best in toys the most pleasant and amusing." So they set the standard for the toymakers.

The first shop was smaller than any of the present three. Now 14 boys and girls are working in them. The master workman is O'Dell Peeler, who was an apprentice when he was 17 and is now 21. Then there is Pauline Miller and plenty of people could tell you what Pauline's fingers can produce. Neither of these young people is making toys "until something better comes along" for they think nothing could come along that was better work, more fun and more satisfying in a lasting way than sitting in one's own mountain home, making toys.

JAPANESE SETTLE IN BRAZIL
BELEM, Brazil (By U. P.)—Two hundred and forty-two Japanese immigrants arrived Dec. 20 aboard the S. S. La Plata Maru to settle in the State of Para.

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The problem of putting small sums of money to work earning interest can best be solved by a savings account.
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Poinsettia Plants . . . \$3 to \$10
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3801 Broadway, near W. 158th St.—
4034 Broadway, near W. 170th St.

NEW YORK

The
Bakeries with the Brown Front

MEMORIAL FUNDS SOUGHT
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Funds for the erection in Cheyenne of memorial statues to the late Senator Francis M. Warren and the late Joseph M. Carey, both former governors of Wyoming who were outstanding in their labors for the State, are to be raised through a drive sponsored by the Cheyenne Chamber of Commerce.

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Broadway at Liberty	Broadway at Warren	Broadway at 13th St.
Herald Sq. at 35th St.	New York City	Fifth Ave. at 41st St.
Tremont at Bromfield Boston, Massachusetts		

Planning the Modern Basement

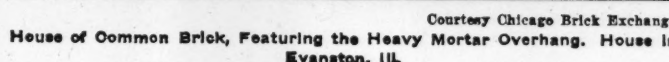
One objection to a basement dining room and kitchen is the necessity for family and guests to descend a stair-

The Modern Basement, Sunny, Damp-Proofed as the Rooms Upstairs, Can Be a Tentative Plan for the Basement of a

“Made in Cornwall”

roof, Heated and Finished as Com-
Be Used in Many Ways. Here is a
Small House.

rees, background and enframing
rees. Hawthorn, Persian plums,
flowering apples, apricots, cherries
and peaches will clothe the bound

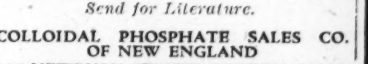
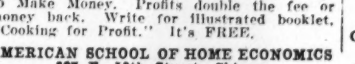
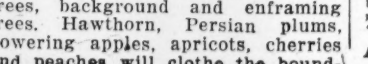
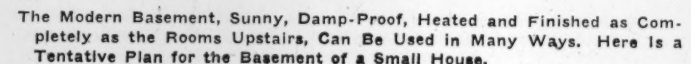
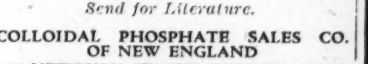
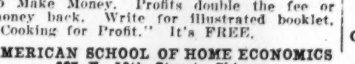
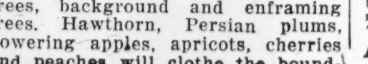
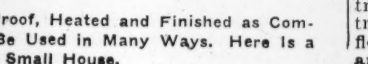
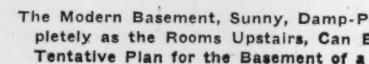


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THE Geneva School of International Studies consists of a university without a faculty. It requires no study but a study by the students of each other and of their lecturers. For, of course, in the absence of a faculty the lecturers come to the school each summer from many countries. During the last session the students listened to lectures by men from France, Germany, Belgium, England, the United States, Switzerland, Ireland, Sweden, Norway, Estonia, Yugoslavia, India, Finland, Czechoslovakia and Italy.

There are no examinations, a prerequisite to entrance is 15 years of study and examinations. You must be a college graduate to be admitted. Every student in the school must be a native of one of the countries of the school must understand and speak French as well as English. If he is from a country other than England and its dominions, the United States or France, that means he must speak at least three languages. That is, of course, essential in a university comprised of students from 36 nations, and where lectures and discussions are conducted, both in French and in English.

This school was begun in 1924 by Prof. Alfred Zimmermann, who is its present director. He started it in September of that year simply as a series of daily lectures on the work of the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations, and in response to the urgent need of guidance for the students and visitors who were wandering aimlessly about the League precincts trying to find out what was going on. The idea proved so popular, 150 students attending this first series of lectures, that Professor Zimmermann decided to organize an eight weeks' school preceding the Assembly. Securing the necessary financial support in the United States he opened the school on this basis in July, 1925. Two hundred students from 10 different nations attended. In 1926 300 students came. In 1927 the students were for the first time divided into two groups, the preparatory and the advanced courses. The advanced course students were required to start at least a month before the beginning of the school. In 1928 350 students were enrolled, over 50 per cent of them being of graduate rank.

Stay Full Eight Weeks
In 1929 for the first time the advanced course students were required to stay the full eight weeks and were all of graduate rank. Its enrollment was limited to 125. The number was made up by students from 32 nations. The school became a veritable university by the division of its work into eight weekly periods devoted to these fields: Economic maps, history, economics, law, literature and art, sociology, philosophy and political science. The preparatory course reached its largest enrollment, numbering 325, its work being divided into two parts, the first part of which was a distinct unit of work. A good many of these students stayed for the full eight weeks.

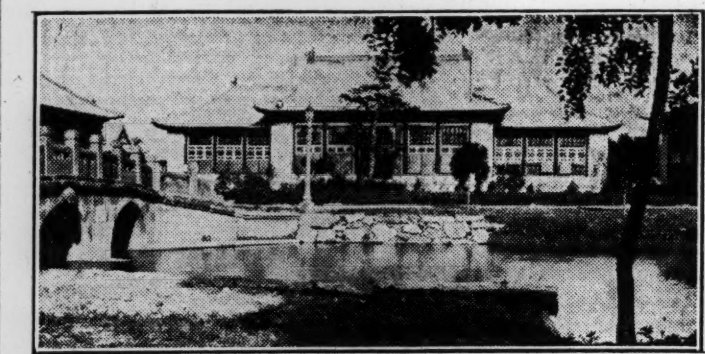
It is a very striking fact that of this total of 450 students, 243 were furnished by the United States. Americans have been in the majority of students in the school from its beginning. This is somewhat paradoxical to the other nationalities represented. They cannot reconcile this intense interest of Americans in international affairs with the foreign policy of the United States. They tell you quite frankly that Americans are much more energetic in studying these problems than students or peoples from most of the European nations.

A French tutor in the school told me that the French people in general read little about the League and were quite ignorant of its general work. He said there were many nations in Europe where not a tenth as much reading in proportion was done on international affairs as in the United States. The quota of the United States in the advanced course is 30. The other large nations, such as England, Germany, Italy, France, are allowed 10 each, and most of the smaller nations are assigned two to five each. The purpose is to get a representative group of as many nationalities as possible. A majority of the nationalities still come from Europe, but in the past session students came also from Australia, Canada, Chile, China, Egypt, Iraq, India, Palestine, Turkey and the United States.

The aim of the school is to get more students from South America and from Asia as soon as possible. "The school is a laboratory in problems and peoples," says Professor Zimmermann. "We bring the students together to overcome the inhibition they feel in meeting foreigners. Here they come to see that human beings are merely natural human beings like themselves. They learn that an Albanian, for example, can be a delightful young man with a handsome face, a keen sense of humor, a witty intelligence—so much like themselves, in fact, that they forget he is an Albanian. The result of this we hope will be the production of a generation of leaders more intelligent and more adaptable than our national leaders have been in the past."

Understanding More Than Good Will
"By understanding each other the students come to understand the points of view and the culture of other nations. Out of such understanding, and out of the training in adapting themselves to the conflicting views of other nationalities, comes the atmosphere in which international negotiation can be successfully conducted. The chief need of modern international education is not more 'good will.' It is the creation of a better understanding of the national mentality and psychology of other peoples, and the development of the ability to adapt concrete situations to those differences."

"It is the almost unanimous opinion of the students that the school is meeting this problem. Before a speaking knowledge of two languages was required, the school tended to break up into national and linguistic groups. With the institution of the rigid language requirement of the past year, national lines were almost completely broken down in the formation of groups and of friendships. But wherever a language was spoken appeared national 'clannishness' reappeared. The intimate intermixing of contacts and friendships is stimu-



Bashford Memorial Administration Building, Yenching University, Peiping, China

Bush Scholar Says School Equipment Has Important Part

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York, N. Y., Dec. 19.—The collaboration of effort between various agencies in the education of American youth and the correlation of many studies with the children's interests and environment are the most notable features of education in the United States as viewed by a British educator, according to Miss Rhoda Robbins, principal of the Swansea College for Women, a teacher-training institution in Wales.

Miss Robbins, who is the third Bush research scholar to visit this country, has just returned to England after a five months' tour through the East, middle West and West, during which she visited educational institutions and libraries in an extensive survey of what educational systems in the United States offer to the child of 11 to 15 years. Her findings will be published in a report which will be widely circulated abroad.

After attending several courses in the summer sessions at Columbia University and observing the work of Teachers College, Miss Robbins visited Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Denver, Colorado Springs, Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Boston.

"American children are extraordinarily fortunate in the physical surroundings in which they pass their school period and in the abundance of the equipment provided for them," Miss Robbins declared.

"In England such equipment would be regarded as a luxury, while here it is considered necessary and is provided by the boards of education. Although physical surroundings may not seem of first importance in education, I believe that beautiful buildings, well planned and with plenty of light and air, play an important part in teaching the children good living standards and to appreciate a better type of things. Adequate equipment should also make the teachers' work easier and more effective, and encourage development of more competent teachers."

Discussing the collaboration of outside agencies in child education, Miss Robbins declared "there is no other country in the world where teachers get so much aid from different sources, such as art museums, natural history museums and libraries."

Another feature of this phase of the situation is the interest boards of education take in developing their own museums, libraries and bureaus of research, which are all performing a valuable work, she said.

The trend of pre-school education in the United States is of particular interest on account of its essentially educational value. Miss Robbins found, in England, she said, pre-school education began as a social and economic relief for mothers who have to earn their living, while in the United States there have sprung up several valuable experimental pre-school projects which are primarily educational in character.

The changes in the curriculum of American schools since she visited this country seven years ago show a revision of courses of study "to bring not only the content but the methods employed in line with the best current ideas."

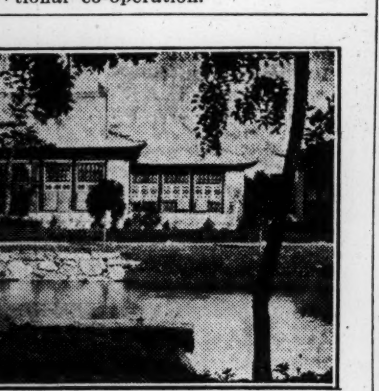
Miss Robbins said she would introduce into her college in Wales during her visit to the United States, but that, in most instances, these innovations would have to wait "until means for making them possible are forthcoming." During a two months' visit to the United States last year, also under the auspices of a Bush scholarship, she was much impressed with the children's museum exhibits in the Boston Museum, and on her return to Swansea she started the beginnings of a similar project in connection with her college.

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more likely to fight about them elsewhere. Minorities, boundaries, Fascism (there were 10 Fascists in the school last summer), reparations, war guilt, etc.

"Our problem," says Professor Zimmermann, "is to develop leaders who can train peoples in larger groups to discuss in an spirit of friendly co-operation the 'dynamite' problems which we discuss here in perfect friendliness and with complete intellectual honesty in a smaller group. The difficulty of international politics is not insoluble problems. It is impetrable minds, and one of the greatest factors contributing to the impetrable minds of today is an ignorance of the minds of other peoples. We believe that by furnishing the opportunity for the future negotiations of the world to come into close and intimate contact with other nationalities our school is helping to produce the penetrable minds so necessary for successful international co-operation."

In the group discussions which are held every afternoon under the guidance of tutors and lecturers, the nationalities are mixed as much as possible. Problems that are loaded with national passions and emotions, and which could not be discussed elsewhere save with heat and rancor, are here discussed with good nature and the bluntest frankness. Professors and other lecturers are constantly amazed at the nature of the problems openly discussed without ill will by nationalities that would be



Baahford Memorial Administration Building, Yenching University, Peiping, China

Around the Reading Lamp

WINGS OF FLAME AND NEW FOUND TALES

Mr. Egan in these two collections of stories has provided children with wholesome reading from great folk sources of many lands. "Wings of Flame," of especial appeal to younger children, retells, with poetic charm, many of the old favorites such as Little Boy Blue and has in it much that is original. The tales, averaging two or three pages of large print, have a strong folk tale tinge, with the traditional but well concealed folk motifs, principal of the Swansea College for Women, a teacher-training institution in Wales.

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Harvard and Yenching Unite to Preserve China's Rich Past

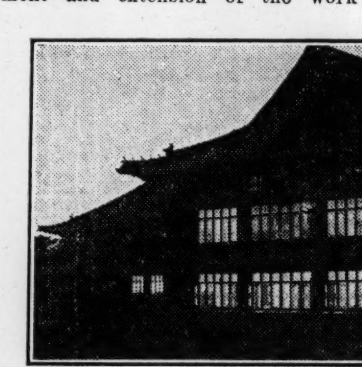
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China, Dec. 19.—The strong desire for modernization took possession of Japan a half century ago, the Japanese were in grave danger of "losing their past." Fortunately her scholars awoke in time, but much that is fine and of value in her heritage was lost or is still being recovered with considerable difficulty.

Now China faces the same menace and for similar reasons. There is a veritable craze among most young Chinese for the new. Dr. James H. Woods, professor of philosophy in Harvard University, is in China at present on a mission whose basic purpose is to help China preserve and appreciate all the values in her ancient culture and civilization, and to help her mediate these values to Western nations. Dr. Woods is here as the representative of the board of trustees of the Harvard-Yenching Institute on a visit to the educational institutions in China which are receiving grants-in-aid from the institute for the development and strengthening of their Chinese studies.

An Endowed Effort
The Harvard-Yenching Institute was incorporated last year in Massachusetts. It has since been considering ways and means of carrying out the desires of the trustees of the Hall estate from which it received an endowment of \$4,500,000 with which to maintain research in the ancient heritage of China and to make the results of such research available to the world. Dr. Woods has been holding some final conferences with the authorities of Yenching University here, and granted an interview in which he discussed the decisions reached.

"While the institute is not ready to make a final commitment of any kind during a pioneering and experimental period," said Dr. Woods, "the strong presumption is that our future activities will be largely a development and extension of the work



Night View of Berry Library, Yenching University.

which we are now starting. The institute will function chiefly through the support of scholars and graduate students who are engaged in research problems in the fields of Chinese linguistics, philology, literature, philosophy, history, religion, art and archaeology. Experts will thus be enabled to carry on valuable studies and researches which will work under their direction and supervision.

"We shall also aid in the publication of their findings and in maintaining regular periodical publications in the various fields chosen. As complete Sinological libraries as possible will be built up in Cambridge and Peiping. The books, though remaining the property of the institute, will be deposited in the Yenching University library and in the Widener Library of Harvard. To facilitate the establishment of a uniform library system, the Yenching librarian, H. T. Tien, will spend 1930 working in the Widener Library. It is possible that museums of 'Chinese China' will also be established in both centers.

"Because of its high standards in graduate studies and its long experience in the field of Chinese studies, the Harvard-Yenching Institute is well equipped to carry out the work which we are now starting. The institute will function chiefly through the support of scholars and graduate students who are engaged in research problems in the fields of Chinese linguistics, philology, literature, philosophy, history, religion, art and archaeology. Experts will thus be enabled to carry on valuable studies and researches which will work under their direction and supervision."

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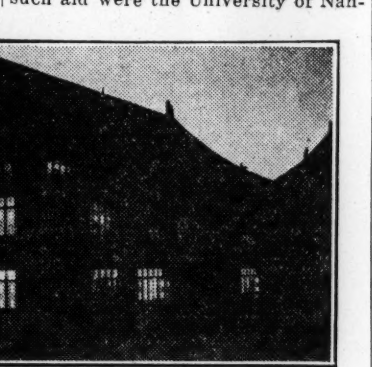
and successful achievement in research work, Harvard was asked by the trustees of the Hall estate to guide and co-operate with educational institutions in Asia in the work. The Chinese studies at Harvard, both undergraduate and graduate, will be strengthened and developed with the



Bird's-Eye View of Yenching University. The Famous Imperial Summer Palace is in the Near Distance.

financial aid of the institute. For the accomplishment of this purpose a separate department of Chinese is now being formed.

"Most of the work will, however, be done in China through and in connection with a school of Chinese studies in the graduate division of Yenching University. Yenching received directly from the Hall estate a grant of \$500,000 as a permanent endowment to help that institution in the development of its undergraduate work in Chinese subjects. The Harvard-Yenching Institute has made special grants to five other institutions in China to help them prepare undergraduates for future research work in the graduate school of Yenching. The colleges receiving such aid were the University of Nan-



Night View of Berry Library, Yenching University.

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Shotwell, Columbia; Dr. George B. Stewart, member of the board of trustees of Princeton; Dr. H. A. Miller, professor of sociology at Ohio State University; Dr. Robert E. Parks and Dr. Quincy Wright, University of Chicago.

Baron Alexander von Stael-Holstein, professor of central Asian philology at Harvard, is now in China as a visiting lecturer at Yenching. He is carrying on under the auspices of the institute a piece of research which will close a gap of 400 years (from 100 to 500 A. D.) in the history of all northern Asia. Other re-



Bird's-Eye View of Yenching University. The Famous Imperial Summer Palace is in the Near Distance.

search work, Harvard was asked by the trustees of the Hall estate to guide and co-operate with educational institutions in Asia in the work. The Chinese studies at Harvard, both undergraduate and graduate, will be strengthened and developed with the

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Need to Spread World Facts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.

PROF. SIR ARCHIBALD STRONG, who is one of the intellectual forces of Australia, and occupies the chair of literature at the Adelaide University, advocates the formation of an imperial educational bureau as a movement likely to contribute to world peace.

Sir Archibald developed his ideas to a large crowd of business men at a luncheon of the Commonwealth Club in the City Hall. An extensive traveler, and recently returned from a tour of the United States, he is convinced, from "that he has seen and heard abroad, that such an institution is urgently needed today to disseminate accurate information, both throughout the British Empire and in foreign countries."

"The kind of education required is not so much juvenile," explained Sir Archibald, "but adult, which means, in a large measure, self-education, assisted by those who have made a close study of international affairs."

The work that Sir Archibald has in thought has three forms. Firstly, education supplied to the Empire regarding the problems and policy of other parts of the Empire; secondly, education supplied throughout the Empire regarding foreign and especially European affairs; thirdly, education supplied in foreign countries about the policy and ideals of Britain and her Empire. Emphasizing his last point, Professor Strong quoted two specific examples of misstatements concerning Britain which he encountered in France and America during his recent trip. Both involved matters of great importance, and emanated from influential quarters.

"Believed, as they probably were by thousands of readers," said Sir Archibald, "their effect was to prejudice the honor of Britain and to create a feeling more dangerous to peace and understanding. Here is an instance of the need for inter-imperial education, which was one of my own experiences in India. Our White Australia policy was attributed by many educated Indians to being hatred of and contempt for Eastern races. Whatever may be the real reason for it, it is neither of these. Its causes are partly economic, but are mainly to avoid the ghastly racial strife and hatred which we believe to exist wherever large numbers of white and colored people live side by side. I made the obvious suggestion to this Indian that if such conditions were allowed to occur, his own people would be far more likely to suffer than the Australians."

"It is apparent that if a belief of this kind is widely spread in India, a feeling of mistrust is aroused between India and our own dominions, which endangers the possibility of continuing the imperial unit. There are similar cases of misunderstanding between Australia and Canada, all of which could easily have been corrected by properly constituted authorities."

Sir Archibald pleaded for a better knowledge of European affairs by

us upon 'surprisingly pure' nothing understanding, he said, could not be achieved without residence in foreign countries, but it could be partially secured by diligent study of foreign affairs.

"I wish to criticize the utterances of those who talk loudly about peace, and suggest rearrangements in Europe without taking the least trouble to make themselves familiar with the problems of European politics. A highly important function of an imperial educational bureau would be to provide throughout the Empire an accurate knowledge of such conditions. The greatest obstacle to world peace today is the existence of a huge number of nationals living outside the country of their birth under foreign rule. This state of affairs is frequent in Europe, but it does not occur in Australia, where migrants have settled voluntarily in this country. Therefore, it is all the more important that Australia should understand how great a part such situations play in the politics of Europe—upon which depend ultimately the peace and safety of the world."

Farther—Further

FARTHER IS DISTANCE
FURTHER IS MORE

If you are in doubt as to which word is needed, put MORE in the place of the word to be used, and the sense will at once tell whether FARTHER or FURTHER is the word needed.

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It is FURTHER than I wish to go. Look FURTHER over in the book. There is FARTHER information.

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THE HOME FORUM

Is the Holiday Zest Waning

WE OFTEN hear it said that the Christmas holiday is no longer what it has been, that its customs and games and music and even its good cheer are rapidly declining from some high pinnacle which they are supposed to have attained in the remote past. Such an assertion as this, whether we accept or reject it, can scarcely leave us indifferent. If we believe that the holiday cheer of the season is actually deteriorating we should like to know the reasons for its decline, and if we think it is at least as fine as it has ever been we wish to defend it against unjust aspersions.

It is well to remember, in the first place, that the charge thus brought is by no means peculiar and that by listening in the right quarters we may hear much the same allegations against almost every other good thing. There are certain people who seem to think that the world in general is running down like a clock and who are forever bewailing what they are wont to call "the good old times." These are the people who tell us that the snows of winter are not nearly so deep as they used to be and that summer rains are not so heavy. They are unimpressed by recent dawns as compared with those they saw in their childhood and they turn away from contemporary sunsets with a clear implication that even the colors of oil paintings are not so rich as those of the past.

Some of those who despair about the Christmas holidays are able, when challenged, to be specific in their charges. They assert, among other things, that the season has been commercialized and "exploited" to such a degree that it is now little more than an event of the business world. For great numbers of persons, they say, it is merely a time of year at which one "shops" more strenuously and belligerently than at others, at which one receives and writes more letters, and at which one is more than usually anxious about social duties. They can readily see the advantage of this for the owners of toy shops and department stores, but they cannot see its connection with the high ends of celebration for which the Christmas season was once the chief attraction.

No one who has walked the streets of any great American city during the last few days before Christmas will be able to deny that there is some justification for this complaint. To such an observer America seems to be taking this great holiday more strenuously than she does her days of labor, making it the occasion of an amazing display of rest, for quiet happiness. Never are the streets more crowded than in the last two

weeks before Christmas Day, never is the traffic more dense or the "volume of business" greater. Instead of peace one seems to find a constantly increasing clamor; instead of good will there seems to be only a sudden spurt of competition; instead of charity and loving-kindness—that recognition of our world-wide fellowship which is among the best of the things that Christmas should bring—there seems to be only uproar, struggle, and pervasive haste.

But this is what comes of looking only at the surface of things and concluding that the surface is all. With regard to Christmas, at any rate, the surface appearances are scarcely even representative; they are definitely misleading. For the thoughtful observer of an American city during these same weeks will see a radical difference between the crowds that are thronging the streets and those that he remembers having seen there in earlier months. There are many more children among these crowds, for one thing, and there are far more people whose active concern with business and with the chase of worldly goods is over. In the eyes of men and women and children alike this more thoughtful spectator will often see a new light, a gaze that looks beyond the articles set forth for sale and the tests these articles by a standard different from that commonly applied at other seasons. The crowd of Christmas "shoppers," though it may be as clamorous as any other, is different in this deeply important respect, that it is nearly all made up of people who are buying for themselves and for their friends, is thinking not of himself but of those he holds dear. If we do justice to this crowd we see that what is going on here is scarcely business at all in the ordinary sense. These people are not thinking of their own advantage. They are thinking of how they can bring happiness to other people. And no doubt this is the reason why there is so large a proportion of happy faces among them, and among those behind the counter who patiently and kindly assist their shopping.

Christmas, furthermore, is not a festival that is celebrated in the public streets, at any rate in North America. In order to make sure that it is doing, one would be obliged to study it in its true habitat—the home. There and not elsewhere it either fails or succeeds; what goes on in the streets and department stores has little relation to the question of its vitality. We cannot determine the present estate of the Christmas holiday by asking the opinion of postmen—which would probably be gloomy in the extreme—yet that of shop clerks as such. We must make our investigations among the people who are in a position to know the essential facts and to consider them without prejudice. Children might tell us a good deal, but parents could tell us more.

Parents, in fact, must be regarded as the final authorities about the Christmas holiday. They are the people who know. If they say that Christmas is becoming vernal, commercial, a period of intensified business activity and nothing more, why then it is time for the rest of the world to abandon the holiday celebration. But who can suppose that parents would give any such report? This we do not know very well that this holiday is to them all that it has ever been? They are in closest touch with childhood, which does not change or wear out or run down from one age to another, and they will tell us that so long as childhood and parental affection remain what they are and have been, the Christmas holiday will retain its vigor and will gain more with every passing year. Advertising, intense production, high-pressure salesmanship may transform its external appearance for a time, but they cannot affect its inner nature. Not in the shops and streets, perhaps, but certainly by the firesides of all the Christian world, the great festival will be the same what it has been through centuries past and will be through centuries to come.

Beside Still Waters

"When at last the sheep are led 'beside still waters,' how good it is, after the dust and heat of the sheep-paths."

Would you get the shepherd meaning here? Then remember that the streams are few in the shepherd country of Bible lands. The shepherds do not rely on them. Even where streams are found, their beds and banks are usually broken and their flow rough. Sheep are timid and fear a current of water, as they well may, for they are easily carried down stream because of their wool.

"Poor things, how do they ever get a good drink?" exclaimed one of the two little maids, whose heart was always open lovingly to animals. "The shepherd sees to that, doesn't he?" said the other timidly, with earnest eyes set on our guest. "Shall I tell you how the shepherd sees to it that the sheep have a good drink every day? Listen: "There are wells and fountains all through the vast regions where the flocks roam, and some parts there are cisterns, though the sheep like the living water best. The shepherds know where these drinking-places are all through the trackless country where streams are few. It is a fine sight to see the shepherds bring flocks 'beside the still waters' at some well or fountain, while the wide silent country over which they and many other sheep have wandered, spreads all around them, and the full expanse of the sky arches over them.

"The shepherd makes a certain sound; all his sheep lie down and are quiet. Then he fills the drinking-troughs. The bubbling of the fountain, or the current, if he be by a stream, is no longer there to trouble the sheep. They can drink now undisturbed. This is the delicate meaning of that word 'still.' As the Hebrew words put it, the leadeth the waters of quietness." "From 'The Song of Our Syrian Guest,' by WILLIAM ALLEN KNIGHT.

A Place in the Sun

A place in the sun seemed always to be the place where one found her, but a place to which she had not pushed her way at all, nor brushed anyone aside to get it, or hindered anyone else from reaching it and sunning in it. Rather she did not seem to reach it but to take it with her. As one reads in old nursery tales about a square of carpet which a prince, or somebody, always had ready upon which he could mount and fly away into all sorts of wonderful places and adventures, she always seemed to have a patch of sunlight within which she radiantly worked and sang, and where she seemed to be quietly and simply welcoming someone to step into it and enjoy a fresh, worth-while experience. And so like the patch of sunlight, her place in the sun moved about constantly. She proved that

"Fixed in no spot is happiness; 'tis nowhere to be found, or everywhere."

Lipton's First Shop

He told his relations that he meant to start a shop, and asked them to lend him the money to do so. They were all poor folk, and surely it says something for the character and personality of this eighteen-year-old lad that he was able to persuade them to do so. But Tommy Lipton had, as he still has, an Irish tongue. At any rate, between them his friends put up a hundred pounds, and with this he took a little shop in Stobcross Street, Glasgow. It was a lock-up shop under tenement buildings, and he was very proud of it. He kept it spotlessly clean and made it as smart as possible. "There is a great deal in the appearance of a shop," he has said, "and perhaps still more in the treatment customers receive when they come in to make purchases." He called his shop "Lipton's Market," and sold groceries.

During his years in America young Lipton had come to realize the immense value of advertisement. At the period when he opened his first Glasgow shop, more than fifty years ago, shop-advertising was almost unknown in Britain. Big business, it is true, did a certain amount of sober advertisement, but the small shop-keeper did not dream of spending money in publicity. When he began business Tommy Lipton could not afford newspaper-advertisement. What he did was to get out a handbill which drew attention to his goods, and this he personally distributed to passers-by. Of course he worked single-handed, for he could not possibly afford any help. But very soon he turned his attention to newspaper-advertisement, and he plainly remembers that his first advertisement of this type was in his seven-and-sixpence, and described the merits of some specially fine bacon and ham which he had just purchased.

The little shop became so well known and prospered so that its proprietor was able to pay back the money he had borrowed for the purpose of starting it, and to open a larger shop in the High Street, Glasgow, a much better neighborhood. When one shop succeeded Tommy Lipton promptly opened another. That sounds easy, but in practice it was nothing of the kind. Most young men, when they find success coming their way, begin to spend their earnings, to take things a bit more easily. But the more success Tommy Lipton gained the less he spent, and the harder he worked. His holidays were few and brief, and he kept on devising new schemes.

It would not be fair to say that he spent no money, for there was one object which he never grudgingly spared—the comfort of his mother. He bought a house for her, and never let her want for anything. Irish families are known for their devotion one to another, and in Sir Thomas Lipton's hands the dining-room the first object of his affection was two fine portraits on each side of the fireplace, one of his mother, the other of his father.

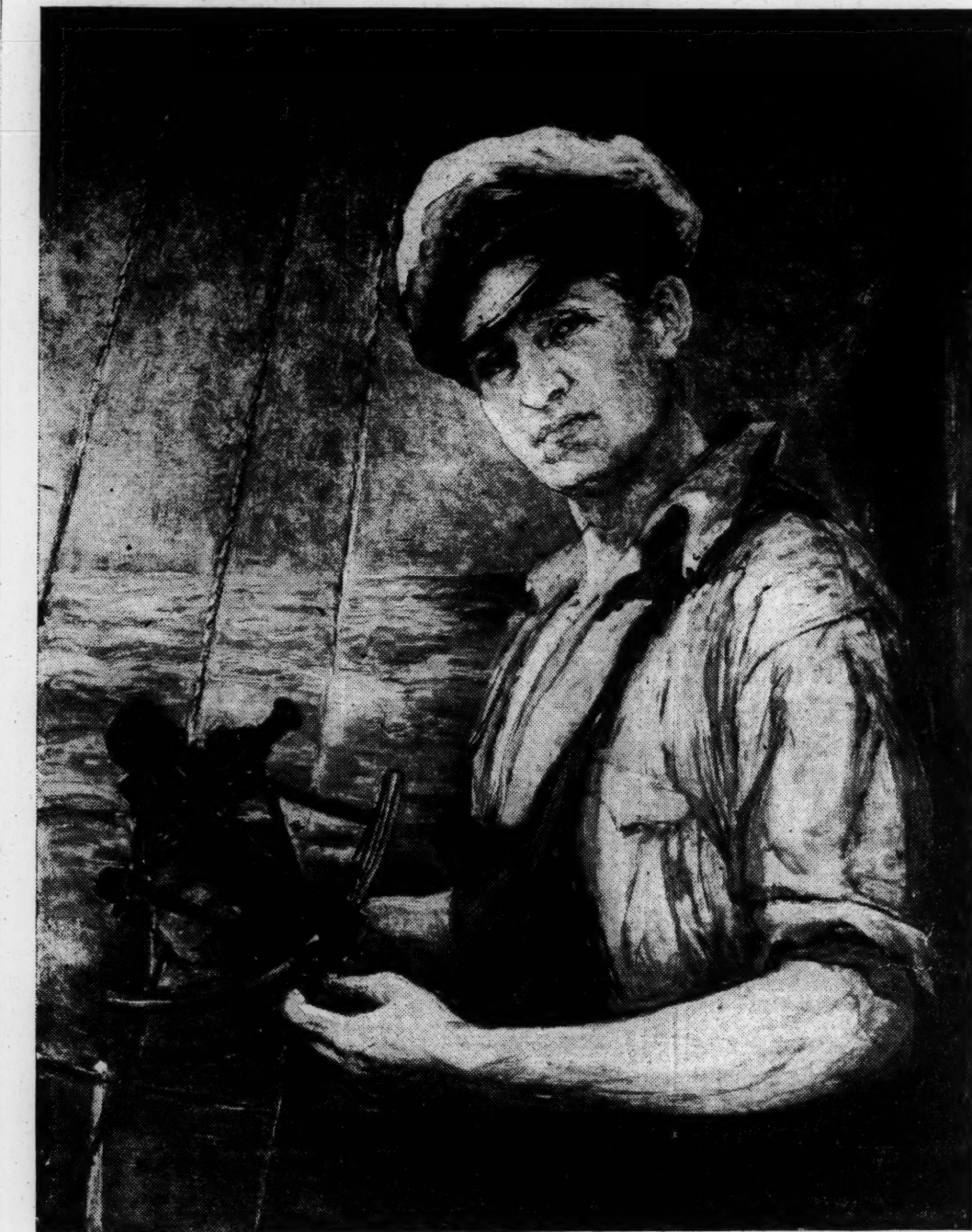
The young man had made his plan. He was not content with any ordinary success, for he had the definite intention of becoming one of the world's great merchant princes. By long hours of toil, day and night, for years on end, he achieved his ambition. The first humble little shop in Glasgow grew to scores spread all over the country, factories arose in many places, bearing his name and making the various products sold in his shops. . . . Soon the firm was making its own soap, its own jam, and had its own tin-works, paper-works, and printing-works, and its head, while still a comparatively young man, had become a millionaire.—From "Kings of Commerce," by T. C. BRIDGES and H. HESSELL TILTMAN.

Garden Incident

The noon enameled bees Beset the passive clover.— But say no more of this! The green chamelions hiss. The pool is brimming over.

Through yew interstices Deer foal with coral eyes Sees and carven in surprise. The sound that rings along Has turned himself to stone. The urns upon the wall That let the water fall Have whispered, dripped desisted. The basin that was wide And black and golden green Flares out into a brush That streaks the stone with sun. The sound that will be done. The dark lagoon will dry And give the leaning sky Its deepest word to guess. The full of emptiness.

Soon, now, this will be done. Chamelions will be grey. The deer will go away. The lonely sound will run. —GEORGE O'NEIL, in "The White Rooster."



A Modern Navigator. From a Painting by C. B. Klitgaard-May.

FASHIONS change at sea as well as on land, and the modern navigator is as different in outward appearance from the old as is his fast power-driven vessel from the slow unwieldy carracks of his forebears. There seems to be little of the historic bearded figure with bronzed cheeks and hands, rufous and outlast in the picture shown above. This is no navigator who would put to sea in an ill-provisioned, unhandy, leaky ship with high lantern-adorned poop and embellished sails, relying solely on the crude quadrant or even the more ancient cross-staff to give him his "sights," and explore for months on end uncharted seas in a far corner of the world.

Clean shaven and scarcely tanned he is as much an engineer as he is a navigator, he understands the engines that drive his vessel unchecked across the ocean as his forefathers understood their sails, and in his hand he is holding the latest design in modern sextants. The most recent Admiralty charts and radio reports of weather conditions are at his service; he would never have to pore over a crumpled and inadequate chart, embroidered with sea serpents and ancient ships in the clutches of giant squids, to find his position, nor lie becalmed in the doldrums for weeks on end while the grass grew in the deck seams.

And yet, though his ship, his strange dress, even his methods of navigating, are so totally different from those of the early mariners, the sea and the sun and the stars he uses are the same.

The Land of Memory

Tytil. (Looking around with delight) Nothing is changed, everything is in its place! Only everything is prettier! There is the clock with the big hand which I broke the point off. And here is the soup tureen you chipped a corner off. . . . And here is the plum tree in which you were so fond of climbing, when I was little looking. It still has its fine red plums. But they are finer than ever!

Mytil. And here is the old blackbird! Does he still sing? (The blackbird wakes and begins to sing at the top of his voice.)

Granny Tytil. You see, as one thinks of him. . . . Tytil. (Observing with amazement that the blackbird is quite blue.) But he's blue! . . . Why, that's the bird, the Blue Bird which I am to take back to the Fairy! And you never told us that you had him here! Oh, he's blue, blue, as a blue glass marble! (Entreatingly) Grand-dad, Granny, you give him to me?

Gaffer Tytil. Yes, perhaps, perhaps. What do you think, Granny?

Granny Tytil. Certainly. Certainly. . . . What is he to us? He does nothing but sleep. We never hear him sing.

—From "The Blue Bird," by MAURICE MAETERLINCK.

"Glädje tillfyllest"

Översättning av den på denna sida förekommande engelska uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap).

KONUNG DAVID skriver i en av sina härliga psalmer: "Du skall kungöra mig livets väg; inför ditt ansikte är glädje tillfyllest, livglädje i din högra hand evinnerligen." Genom gudomlig inspiration och demonstration hade det sanna varats stora fakta blivit uppenbara för David, nämligen, att verklig tillvaro icke är materiell, såsom villfarande föreställningar leder följande: att antaga, utan att den är andlig; att Gud, Liv, icke är långt borta i någon avlägsen himmel utan är allsmäktigt och alltid närvarande, lefjande och stryande den verkliga människans och det verkliga universum. Emedan David levde efter måttet av sin vision i överensstämmelse med denna uppfattning och sanna syn på tillvaron, levde och regerade han visst och väl, var gudomligt skyddad och rätt ledt till i grov avgudsdyrkelse, okunnighet, grymhet, trölsöhet och fiendskap hos många i hans omgivning.

Det anses, att David i sin stora glädje och tacksamhet över de mångfaldiga bevis på nåd och välsignelse han fått röna skrivit några av de mest heliga och uplyftande böcker och lövsånger, som finnas på mänskligt språk. Genom mången blick erfarenhet hade han emellertid öfverlärt, att glädje och frid och framgång i arbetet följde såsom resultat endast och allena av att man gör det som är rätt; och att när han gick sin egen väg, överträdde Guds lag, icke lyssnade till Sanningens eller samvetets röst, föll han i frestelse, blev ett bytte för svärmord, ensamhetskänsla, nedslagenhet, varil läso fruktan, trivsel och disharmoni. Men när han bekände sin synd och vände sig till Gud i ödmjukhet, blev hans böner om förlåtelse och befridelse besvarade, och hans glädje och lycka återställdes.

David erfarenhet återupprepas i människosläktets historia den dag i dag. Att leva ständigt i medvetandet om Liv såsom Gud, Ande, och om människans skapelse andlig, och att vara lydig mot Guds bud, detta tillförsäkras oss "glädje tillfyllest", fast tillförsäkt och förtrostan på Guds kärlek, ledning och beskydd. I andra sidan medföra materiellt tänkande och leverne, olydnad mot Gudomens krav, direkt motsatta verkningar, som förebåda fruktan, sjukdom, sorg, synd, nedslagenhet, död, den förment främlingar av Guds, det godas, ständiga närvaro.

Genom Christian Science' lära förstå vi, att Kristus Jesus var den lyckligaste av alla som talat på jorden. "Detta har jag vilst till eder, för att min glädje skall bli i eder, och för att eder glädje skall bli i fullkomlig" sade han till sina efterföljare. Och helt visst var denna fullkomliga glädje resultatet av att han kände Guds och människans sanna natur. Genom sin upplysta andliga förståelse kände och erkände Kristus Jesus ingen annan Fader, ingen annan skapare, än Gud, öändlig Ande. Därför var för honom universum, människans här inbegripen, andligt och icke materiellt, såsom den köttliga föreställningen om liv i och av materie vill göra gällande.

Genom sin helande verksamhet, tillintetgörelsen av sjukdom, sorg, synd och död—allt som är öfikt Gud vilken skapat människans till sin egen likhet—bevisade Jesus den obestridda

lyliga verkligheten av Guds, det godas, allnärvaro och allmakt och den därav följande överfligheten av nåden och närvaro och makt, stridande mot Gud. Var det då underligt, att Frälsaren kunde förklara, att hans glädje var fullkomlig, att sanningen och högheten av andligt liv, människans enhet med Gud, tillfredsställelse honom helt?

Christian Science har kommit för att Anya förkunna Mästarens glada budskap, att universum är Guds åter speglar, att den ständiga närvaron av gudomligt Liv, Sanning och Kärlek utgör hela skapelsen, sådan Gud skapat den. Mrs. Eddy, Uppbäckaren av gudomlig Vetenskap och författaren till Christian Science' lärobok, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures", skriver på sid. 473 i denna bok: "Gud är öfverallt, och inlett skilt från honom är närvarande eller har makt", och på sid. 76 säger hon: "Den syndfria glädjen—Livets fullkomliga harmoni och öndelighet, ägande obegränsad gudomlig skönhet och godhet, utan en enda kroppslig njutning eller smärta—utgör den enda verkliga, oförstörbara människans, vilkens var är andligt!"

Det löfte om fullkomlig glädje, som den kärleksrika Vägsvisaren gav åt alla, som följa hans väg och exempel, kräver av dem att vara vid gott mod, att alltid vara trogna i att söka mottaga och att ge uttryck åt den himmelska gåva. Han öppnades sorgerna och bedrövade tankar, väl vetande, att sådant tänkande ger bilden av ett hjärta, tomt på den glädje och lycka, som närvaron av Gud, gudomlig Kärlek, ingiver.

Den lugna förnimmelsten av det slag av glädje, som Gud giver, skall alltid genomtränga dunklet av alla svåra omständigheter och förhållanden, skräk, sjukdom, armod och synd kunna tyckas inkräkta på den heliga harmoni, som förfinas genom Guds ständiga närvaro. Lättja kärlek till makthet, tillfredsställelse av personlig känsla, äro alla fiender till lycka.

Att göra något för att hjälpa en annan är en säker glädjebudbärare; och arbete—osjälviskt tjänande, utfört med trohet—för oss oändliga vinster i det medveten gemenskap med Gud och Hans ömme kärlek till människan.

Källan till all sann glädje och lycka ligger i återseendet av vår helige Faders gudomliga egenskaper. Så lunda skall envar få erfara vad psalmisten så sant sjöng: "Du skall kungöra mig livets väg; inför ditt ansikte är glädje tillfyllest, livglädje i din högra hand evinnerligen."

Upplysning angående Christian Science' litteratur utgiven på detta språk kan erhållas genom att tillskriva Dr. Kristina Vetenskapsamfundets Förlag (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Quest

No desert shall discourage me— Who hope the star-watched Babe to see;

No mountain slope or dark defile— I shall press onward, mile on mile.

No sheep I have been called to tend Hinder me from that journey's end. It is a heart compelling quest— To find the Christ Child for my guest.

HELOISE B. HAWKINS.

"Fulness of joy"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KING DAVID in one of his beautiful psalms writes, "Thou wilt shew me the path of life: in thy presence is fulness of joy; at thy right hand there are pleasures forevermore." Through divine inspiration and demonstration the great facts of true being had been revealed to David, namely, that real existence is not material, as erring belief leads mortals to suppose, but spiritual; that God, Life, is not far off in some distant heaven, but is almighty and ever present, ruling and governing the real man and the real universe. Living in the measure of his vision in accordance with this exalted and true view of existence, David lived and reigned wisely and well, and was divinely protected and guided aright amid the base idolatry, ignorance, cruelty, treachery, and enmity of many around him.

In his great joy and thankfulness for the manifold mercies and blessings vouchsafed to him, David is understood to have composed some of the most sacred and ennobling prayers and songs of praise to be found in human language. By many a bitter experience he also learned, however, that joy and peace and successful achievement result solely from doing that which is right; that when he went his own way, transgressed God's law, ignored the voice of Truth or conscience, he fell into temptation, became the prey of gloom, loneliness, depression, wherein were fear, doubt, and inharmonious. But when he confessed his sin and turned to God in humility, his prayers for forgiveness and deliverance were answered, and his joy and happiness were restored.

David's experience repeats itself in the history of mankind today. To live steadfastly in the consciousness of Life as God, Spirit, and of man as spiritual, and to be obedient to God's commandments insures "fulness of joy," sure confidence, and trust in God's love, guidance, and protection. Contrariwise, material thinking and living, disobedience to the demands of Deity, bring directly opposite effects, even foreboding fear, sickness, sorrow, sin, depression, death, the supposititious absence of the ever-presence of God, good.

Through the teachings of Christian Science, we apprehend Christ Jesus to have been the most blissful of all the sojourners of earth. "These things have I spoken unto you, that my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full," he told his followers. And, surely, this full joy was the result of knowing the true nature of God and man. Through his enlightened spiritual understanding Christ Jesus knew and acknowledged no other Father, no other creator, but God, infinite Spirit. Therefore, to him, the universe including man was spiritual and not material, as the fleshly belief of life in and of matter would imply.

By his healing ministry, the destruction of sickness, sorrow, sin, and

death,—of all that is unlike God, who made man in His own likeness,—Jesus proved the incontrovertible fact of the ever-presence and omnipotence of God, good, and the consequent unreality of any evil presence and power opposed to God. Was it any wonder the Saviour could declare that his joy was full; that the truth and sublimity of spiritual life, man's unity with God, satisfied him wholly?

Christian Science has come repeating the Master's glad tidings that the universe is the reflection of God; that the ever-presence of divine Life, Truth, and Love constitutes the entire creation as made by God. Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer of divine Science and the author of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," writes on page 473 of this book, "God is everywhere, and nothing apart from Him is present or has power;" and on page 76 she says: "The sinless joy, the perfect harmony and immortality of Life, possessing unlimited divine beauty and goodness without a single bodily pleasure or pain,—constitutes the only veritable, indestructible man, whose being is spiritual."

The promise of full joy which the loving Way-shower gave to all who follow his teachings and example, requires them to be of good cheer, to be ever faithful in seeking to receive and to express this heavenly gift. He censured sad and doleful thoughts, knowing full well that such thinking portrays a heart devoid of the joy and happiness which the presence of God, divine Love, imparts.

The quiet sense of the God-bestowed quality of joy will always pierce the gloom of all untoward circumstances and conditions, where sorrow, sickness, poverty, and sin may seem to trespass upon the holy harmony bestowed by God's ever-presence. Idleness, love of ease, the gratification of personal sense, all are foes to happiness.

Doing something to help another is a sure harbinger of joy; and work—unselfish service faithfully performed—inevitably brings one into conscious communion with God and His tender love for man.

The source of all true joy and happiness is in the reflection of the holy Father's divine attributes. Thus shall each one prove, as the Psalmist truthfully sang, "Thou wilt shew me the path of life: in thy presence is fulness of joy; at thy right hand there are pleasures forevermore."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.)

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Art News and Comment—In the Theater World

In New York Galleries

By E. C. SHERBURNE

STILL another point of interest has been added to Manhattan's numerous art centers, the Pearson Gallery of Sculpture at 545 Fifth Avenue, with works by C. Paul Jennewein comprising the first exhibition. The gallery is well designed for its purpose, with walls silvered on a reddish ground to provide warmth of contrast with the prevailing bronzes. The sculpture is displayed upon pedestals arranged in groups of dark wood, setting away from the effect of insecurity that results when a heavy work in metal is placed upon a detached box pillar. Overhead lighting, semi-indirect, provides appropriate illumination for sculpture in that it casts shadows that bring out the richness of the modeling of the planes. No paintings are used as accessories, as emphasis is entirely upon the art of sculpture. Flowers in porcelain vases give the needed relief without adding a distracting element.

C. Paul Jennewein

Mr. Jennewein's works are uniformly marked by completeness of idea and execution. There is a satisfactory sense of finish to his compositions that indicates a brooding over design and a patient, but not fussy, craftsmanship. In "First Step" a mother and child are portrayed without self-consciousness, and with a feeling for a breathless moment that is often discoverable in this artist's figures. "Cupid and Crane" blends a simplified naturalism in the child with a stylized treatment of the bird, the whole having a lively action. The portrait of "Sandro" in terra cotta, utilizes without excess decorative elements in the treatment of the hair, and is marked by a vibrating quality in the shadows. "Greek Dance" utilizes color in the reds and whites done into a dancer's scarf in lacquer, the figure being fire-silvered over bronze. "Baby Mercury," a prancing infant, is brilliant in its high lights, being fire-gilded over bronze, a process much used by the ancient Greeks and Egyptians.

Nineteen Contemporaries

The Museum of Modern Art made a pronounced success of its first exhibition, recently closed, which assembled a memorable loan collection of paintings by Van Gogh, Cézanne, Gauguin and Seurat. More than 45,000 persons visited this exhibition, with 7000 of these packing the several galleries on the final day. A second exhibition has just been hung, containing pictures by 19 contemporary painters, mostly American, thus disposing of the impression that has gone forth that this museum would be devoted to modernist French artists. The present exhibition brings together familiar talents in an ensemble that has no general effect of the out-of-the-ordinary. The pictures would not have been out of place at the recent National Academy, though they would certainly have enlivened proceedings in that staid institution.

Arresting in poster is "Tollers of the Sea" by Rockwell Kent, with its tank of the ocean characteristic of Monhegan on the Maine coast, with two lobstermen at work near a Gibraltar-like cliff. John Sloan again proves his ability to make a picture out of three familiar materials, the churning sea and a boat or two, in "Wake of the Ferryboat," with the view cut into a panel, a la Whistler, by a section of the ferry's superstructure. Colored forms of beauty are found by Edward Hopper in the homeliest of subjects, and thus he makes a picture out of "Freight Cars at Gloucester."

Other pictures include Kenneth

Hayes Miller's ever-satisfying portrait of A. P. Ryder, flower forms by Georgia O'Keeffe, still-lives by Preston Dickinson, Eugene Speicher's authoritative "Torso of Hilda" and his "Mountaineer," which may well prove to be a classic of penetrating characterization in the years to come. Other artists represented and requiring comment in a later article are Maurice Sterne, Charles Burchfield, Charles Demuth, Lyonel Feininger, Pop Hart, Edward Hopper, Bernard Karfoll, Walt Kuhn, Yasuo Kuniyoshi, Ernest Lawson, John Marin, Jules Pascin, Max Weber.

European Posters

At the Art Center the large gallery is brilliant with European advertising posters, bold in their simplified forms and contrasting colors, and in their block letterings. Posters of the new ocean liner Statendam concentrate attention on the ventilating funnels, with the connotation of an airy voyage. Another achieves a curious illusion of third dimension in its text with the letters seeming set on a slant and modeled in light. Everything is subdued to the theme of speed in a poster of a railway engine racing along the rails. A

A Japanese 'Salon'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE paradox that puts a richshaw beside a limousine and a kimono beside a morning coat is admirably illustrated in the annual exhibition of Japanese painters and sculptors which is now on view in Tokyo. This exhibit, the Japanese equivalent of the French Salon, divides sharply into classical, or traditional Japanese work, and painting in the western manner. The management of the exhibition has recognized the sharpness of this contrast and has therefore divided the galleries so that each school is kept as an entity. The salon accordingly gives the impression of two exhibitions, centuries apart, housed under the same roof.

The western visitor to such an exhibition expects, at the outset, to be obliged to make definite concessions to the traditional Japanese manner, and to be able to appreciate and enjoy the work only within national limitations. This is emphatically not the case here. The work has an astonishing scope, and handles quite intelligible artistic conceptions in a manner which, within five minutes, seems as natural and unstrained as that of the Italian or Dutch school. Its characteristics are a uniform use of subdued color, and a passion for detail.

Influences of occidentalism and "modernism" can be found in the use of occasionally modern forms of accentuation, nor does it make any attempt at reproducing the actual brilliant colors which are a part of everyday life in Japan. It seeks rather to afford some intimation of a specific artistic impulse at a given point, and reflects, in each case, some state of feeling of the painter, rather than an actual color combination in his subject.

In the adjacent corridors, however, the galleries of "modern" Japanese painting show the domination of the occidental school. That half of the exhibit might quite as appropriately be found in Pittsburgh or St. Louis as in Tokyo. Every mark of the characteristically Japanese is higher and held aside, and working in oil, the Japanese becomes a European or American painter. The majority of subjects are greatly in the portrait.

It must regretfully be confessed that the Japanese, standing in the center of the world's most active art center, is in a strategic position to exert a valuable influence upon the tendencies of art. One can hardly blame the younger artist for being rebellious. The austerity of the Louvre is pronounced. It is not surprising that a destructive desire arises to overcome this monotony and to avoid all that is here so sorrowfully displayed. Paris, as a central gathering place for students from all parts of the world, includes temperaments of a vigorous nature. Art in Paris is full of action and liberality. Its exhibitions demonstrate abundantly that the artist desires to avoid all that is here so sorrowfully displayed. Paris, as a central gathering place for students from all parts of the world, includes temperaments of a vigorous nature. Art in Paris is full of action and liberality. Its exhibitions demonstrate abundantly that the artist desires to avoid all that is here so sorrowfully displayed.

strange globular fish lends a strange shape and handsome coloring to an advertisement of the Musée Océanographique Monaco, while a British poster that surely is in the interests of a transportation company declares that "A Change of Residence is as Good as a Holiday." Personally, we still hold to Benjamin Franklin's remark on the subject of moving.

Chinese Paintings

Paintings on paper and silk by Shou Pi Yang, a Chinese girl graduate student at Columbia, have been attracting favorable attention at International House, 500 Riverside Drive. Miss Yang works in what she calls two manners, the free-handed (quick painting) and the fine-stroke (slow painting). Both manners are in line with traditional Chinese picture making, particularly her landscapes with their formalized cliffs, trees and water. In the manner characteristic of the Orient, Miss Yang paints from memory, utilizing in many variations her favorite flower and bird themes. Some of the pictures are embroidered, achieving the delicate effects of painting gradation by subtle shadings of her silks. The effect of the show as a whole is pleasantly decorative. Marked is Miss Yang's rightness of spotting in the inclusion of a brief Chinese poem in each of her compositions, again in the Oriental tradition.

that in turning from his traditional manner to the western style, the Japanese has not advanced artistically. After the silks, the canvases seem strained, obvious and often dull. The exquisite "geometricism" which marks interior architecture in Japan, and is the best manifestation of modernism in the country, is lacking in these oils. It is the traditional and conventional painters who enjoy real artistic freedom, and it is the modern and occidentalized group who seem handicapped by the limitations of their material.

The sculptors, however, seem to work under no such handicap. Photographic small sculpture has always been one of the foremost of the fine arts in Japan and the use of larger subjects seems to have been an easy and fluent transition. Both in repose and in action the Japanese sculptors display a command of sculptural anatomy, and are fearless in dealing with pose. A conspicuous section of the gallery of sculpture is devoted to the work of the "modern" school. The sculptors have taken some violent action at its peak, and caught the entire figure. They follow out Lessing's theory of the indication of completion of the action.

From this point it is a short step to German modernism, and some of the sculptors have taken it. There are half a dozen examples of "compass" sculpture in the gallery and, while they seem grotesque at close range, they can be enjoyed from the length of the hall. Their avowed object, however, is the crystallization of action by means of its reduction to the geometrical equation, and in attaining their end they have been no more successful than their more conservative fellow-artists.

The exhibition is not free, yet it draws a patronage which is larger, poorer and more enthusiastic than we have seen in any gallery in the United States.

In London Galleries

By FRANK RUTTER

INTERESTING exhibitions are being held at present at opposite ends of London. One, the Jubilee exhibition of the City and Guilds South London Technical Art School, includes a few days ago in the Guildhall, in the City, by the Lord Mayor. Another, that of drawings and water colors by Miss Diana White, was an informal affair, held in the studio of Lucien Pissarro at St. James's Park, and, midway, geographically speaking, between the two, was Mr. Pissarro's own exhibition of his latest landscapes at the Leicester Galleries.

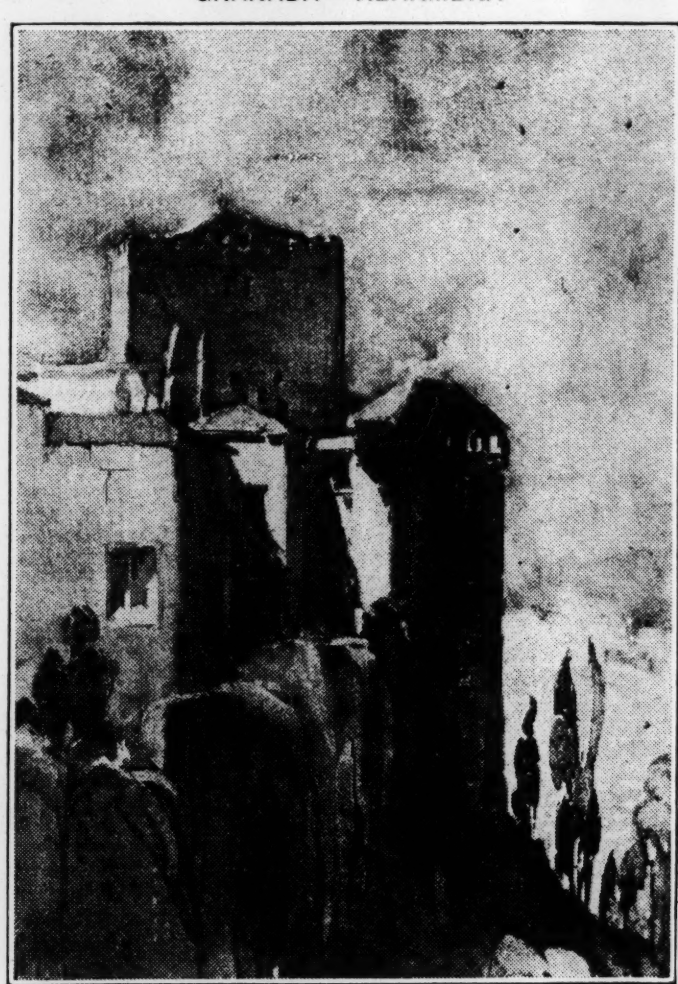
The Jubilee Exhibition at the Guildhall serves to bring to general notice the fact that an excellent art school exists on the south side of the river (the headquarters are in Kennington) from which, during its fifty years of activity, a number of well-known artists have emerged. It has had a hand in the making of many of the famous sculptors whose work has been familiar to the public for upwards of a generation.

Sir George Frampton R. A., Sir W. Goscombe John R. A., and John Tweed among its earliest successes, and others who were graduated from its sculpture classes are well known. R. A., Charles Hartwell, R. A., and Eric Kennington—through this latter tool to sculpture as an afterthought, as it were, when he had already achieved a reputable name as a painter. So it is probable that the sculpture side of the school cannot really lay claim to him. Examples of the work of all these artists (except the last-named) are on view, as are, also, bronzes by the one-time Academician and students, W. R. Colton and F. W. Pomeroy.

Charles Ricketts and Charles Shannon, the inseparable pair of brother-artists, and Royce Macdonald, a younger pupil of the latter, are also on view. A typical sea-piece with classical figures represents the latter here, and a strikingly dramatic composition in oils has been sent by the former, Glyn Philpot R. A., one of the better known names in the younger generation of artists, who was trained at Kennington; a chalk study of a boy's head and a pencil and wash illustration to "Goha le Simple" by him recall that fact in the exhibition. Another of the school's successes, Philip Connard R. A., whose talent for devising fanciful, delicately colored decorations won him the recent privilege of designing an appropriate setting, at Windsor Castle, for the room in which the Queen's Doll's House is installed, is represented at the Guildhall by a portrait in oils and a pink and blue figure study—a graceful and charming thing. Frank Craig's "The Heretic" was borrowed from the Tate Gallery for the occasion, and other items of interest were contributed by A. A. Wolmark, J. B. Manson, the etcher, A. H. Fisher, the Punch draftsman, F. H. Townsend, and the illustrator, Arthur Rackham, as well as by some of the present-day students.

The exhibitions at the Leicester Galleries of Lucien Pissarro's recent oils was, of course, from an artistic point of view, one of the most important events of the season. Mr. Pissarro is, as everyone knows, the eldest son of the famous Impressionist painter, Camille Pissarro, under whom he studied and with whom he exhibited at the last exhibition of the Impressionists in Paris, and later at the "Independ-

"GRANADA—ALHAMBRA"



Painting by Carroll Bill Shown at Casson Galleries, Boston.

but curiously satisfying in their simplicity of design. "Poulitene" and "Swindale Grange" are particularly remembered in this group. Of the most recent paintings, those of "Chemin de l'Hubac" with its enchanting high-pitched silvery grays and greens and the broad band of sandy road retreating into the picture from the immediate foreground, and "Les Oliviers" in which we have again a delicious vista of gray-green trees bathed in the radiant light that Mr. Pissarro alone seems to have the secret of pouring over his canvases—and the Youlgrove series (surely "Holy Well Lane," "Cold Well End" and "Middleton Dale") are three of the most lyrically beautiful paintings of English landscape to be seen in London at the moment, are superb examples of the artist's brilliant maturity.

The hospitality of his studio is being extended to his pupil, Miss Diana White, whose first exhibition of drawings and water colors is hung on its walls. Miss White specializes in the wilder parts of the English coast; and her vigorous, yet detailed, drawings of rocky headlands express most convincingly the character of the iron-bound cliffs of North Cornwall and other such outlying and desolate fastnesses of sea gull and cormorant. The weight and mass of the great rocks are powerfully conveyed and their poetic charm has not been missed.

With the Theater Guild

By WHITFORD KANE

IT HAS been my pleasure and good fortune to be in and out of engagements with the Theater Guild ever since its inception some 15 years ago, when they were known as the Washington Square Players at the Bandbox Theater in Fifty-seventh Street, New York. The original group of actors were Helen Westley, Philip Moeller and Lawrence Langner.

Helen was their principal actress. Phil, now the guild's chief director, worked in a like capacity with the early organization. Lawrence Langner was their legal adviser, as he still is, and wrote some of the plays they produced. It would be unfair to leave out the name of the man who at that time guided their destinies, Edward Goodman, who is, perhaps, the most creative mentality of the lot and it was from him that they really learned their business.

It was not as an actor under their management that I first met these ambitious ones of the Bandbox Theater, but as a rival manager, wishing to hire their theater for the early part of the week on the nights they didn't play. Representing the Irish Theater of America, whose banking account was about on a par with the Washington Square Players, and who were very low on cash, I came to see them at the Bandbox. I was at that time a very young man, and I was very much interested in the play they were producing, a one-act play in the cheapest way possible. It was at this time that I discovered what really good business people the members of the future guild could be. The rent of their theater was \$35 a week, and they said I could have it for the early part of the week for \$75. This gave me \$40 profit. I reluctantly agreed to their exorbitant terms, stipulating the use of certain stage properties which they had in the theater.

A Desirable Halo At that time their current bill was Masterlinck's "The Miracle of Saint Anthony" and one of their treasured props was an electrical halo for the saint's head which I expected would be included in the agreement, as the Saint Patrick in our play had equal need of it. However, we were refused its use as the owners claimed it came under a separate heading as "electrical equipment," an item which they would gladly rent us for an additional \$5, which, alas, we could not afford. Let us use the halo, a member of their company was delegated to look after it and he would take it home every night for safe keeping.

It was this dispute that brought about a solid friendship between us, for after seeing the performance of the Irish Theater they loaned the halo to us and Saint Patrick's head, at future performances, shone equally as brightly as Saint Anthony's. After about 18 months of successful adventure at the Bandbox the Washington Square Players reached Broadway

originally with me in mind for the title rôle. When the Guild undertook to produce it I was asked to play John, but before we had even contracted I was forced to decline their offer. "John Ferguson" surprisingly turned the trick for the new group and had quite a run in New York, after which it went on tour. It pleased me greatly to think that an Irishman, and an Ulsterman at that, had saved the day.

The actors brought together by the Guild at the Garrick were rich in personality and knew their jobs, and the names of Augustin Duncan, Henry Travels, Dudley Digges, Margalo Gilmore and Erskine, who must go down in history. In the next four years the Guild expanded rapidly, but as I was not connected with it in any way, I know nothing of its inside workings.

Production of "R. U. R."

In 1923 the Guild produced Karl Capek's now famous play, "R. U. R.," which set a standard for modern expressionists and likewise coined a new word, "robot." I followed Louis Calvert in this play in the part of the natural scientist Alquist, and once more met my colleagues of the Bandbox days. The Guild now had about 6000 subscribers and was managed by a board of directors over which the able Theresa Helburn presided. After my engagement in "R. U. R.," other than the teaching of the Guild school, I was not with them again until 1928, as I went west to Chicago to the Goodman Theater. While in Chicago my only knowledge of the Guild was gained by hearsay, but they seemed to be steadily growing. I was anxious to be with them again, to personally see this growth and when, in the spring of 1928, I received a wire from Miss Helburn asking me to play with them in the coming season, I welcomed it gladly. After a summer term in Seattle at the University of Washington, where, to my great astonishment, I was addressed as "Professor," a title I never wanted or deserved, I hurried back to New York and presented myself at the Guild.

This time I was engaged for O'Neill's "Marco Millions" and my old part in "R. U. R.," a play that was suddenly discarded at the last moment in favor of "Volpone." In the latter play I succeeded Ernest Cosart, who was the first stage manager I ever worked for. After my long absence I found things greatly changed. The compact little company which was so good at the Garrick and which everyone was so proud, had been split up into units as there seemed to me by the expansion to have lost something in the ensemble acting. There was still the same efficiency, more perhaps, but skill alone in acting cannot satisfy anyone except, possibly, a dramatic critic as there must also be the warmth and humanity of real people.

One of my Guild friends of the Bandbox days once termed me, quite wrongly, their "sweet heart" because, I suppose, I tried to tell him the truth. I am speaking it again at the risk of his displeasure. The Guild productions at present seem to me top-heavy with direction, and stage direction is being put ahead of the acting. This overabundance of direction through concern lest they will not give enough, but with the good actors they have at hand there is no danger of that. I should like to see that wonderful company of the Garrick days brought together again for at least one production every year.

There have been two recent hopeful bits of news from the Guild press department. The first is that the name of Barrett Clark has been added to the Guild's play reading department, which bodes well for the possibility of the encouragement of native plays. The second is the establishment of the studio theater under Mr. Biberman and Cheryl Crawford. This seems to me to be the most constructive movement since they went into their new theater.

This is the last of a series of articles by Whitford Kane on his experiences in Ireland, England and the United States. Others have appeared in these columns on April 15, May 21, June 11, 18, July 9, 16, 23, Aug. 6, 13, 20, Sept. 3, 10, 17, 24, Oct. 1, 8, Nov. 5, 12, Dec. 14.

British Columbia Exhibition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Vancouver, B. C. The semiannual exhibition of the British Columbia Society of Fine Arts opened with a record attendance of invited guests. The collection shows a wide range of conception, including all schools from the ultra-conservative to the ultra-modern—a diversity possibly more pleasing to the spectators than the hanging committee. At least, one may be impressed with the catholicity of taste in Vancouver.

The place of honor is given to water colors, possibly out of deference to Mr. Fripp, the president, who is represented by several large paintings of mountain scenes in his well-known style. One of his most delightful is a small piece, entitled "Seymour Canyon, B. C." Miss Fry shows several water colors, crisp and full of vitality, notably "A Little Light in a Grey Day," "Jasper and a Glacier Hinge Peak," "Tonquin Valley," "English Landscape," by G. Thornton Sharp, is a brilliant piece of work.

Three small figure sketches in pastels are cleverly rendered by J. H. O. Ames, and a couple of decorative groups in the same medium by his son, Fred Ames, give a colorful note. J. W. G. MacDonald shows to advantage his keen sense of design in a couple of pen and ink studies, entitled "Trees" and "Mountain Study." Three noticeably happy bits are "Cameron Lake," "Galiano Island," and "Real Happiness" by Marjorie Lyne.

As usual in these exhibitions, the figure works is the minority. Mr. Mary Ritter-Hamilton's dignified portrait, "The Monk" and "The Poet," low in key but strong in handling, make a more than pleasing diversion. "A Portrait Study" of a bearded patriarch by Eva MacGillivray should not be passed without mention, while Mabel Piper's "Son of Soil" is a solid piece of work reminiscent of school studies. Besides showing some excellent water colors, Kate Smith has two representations

'Madame Plays Nap'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Manchester, Eng. AT THE Prince's Theater, "Madame Plays Nap," a comedy in three acts, by Brenda Girvin and Monica Cosens.

"Madame Plays Nap" opens in a pawnbroker's shop in Paris during the Revolution, when the Citizeness Pawnbroker, Mme. de Beauvais, though a good revolutionary, helps a Royalist poet, whom the mob is pursuing, to escape under the very noses of a rascally officer and of Capt. Napoleon Bonaparte, who has come into the shop to pawn his watch. So that Bonaparte, in his turn, may elude his pursuers, who are but creditors, Mme. de Beauvais hides him in her bedroom, which gives an opportunity for gossip but is a prologue to the main action which takes place in Napoleon's Court some years later. Mme. de Beauvais, as the wife of the imperial dancing instructor whom Napoleon does not remember, is cordially disliked by every person in the palace because of her virtuous character. A plot is devised between M. Ferrier, the Court Chamberlain, and the Princess Pauline to take away

Madame's reputation by reviving the old story of the revolutionary captain, neither of the conspirators, of course, knowing that the hero of that harmless episode was Napoleon himself. This act concludes with a whirlwind denunciation of the plotters by the indignant Mme. de Beauvais, in which Miss Thordike's energy and sense of comedy delighted the audience.

The rest of the piece is concerned with the playing to a finish of this game between the dancing master's wife and her enemies; which is brought to a triumphant conclusion by her revelation, as her trump card, that the suspected officer was the Emperor. That is how Madame unexpectedly "plays nap," and wins.

The comedy was immensely to the liking of the audience. Indeed, Miss Thordike's dash and briskness, her superb in appearance and attractive sultry laugh would have carried to success a much less amusing play. The Citizeness Napoleon was superb in appearance and attractive sultry laugh would have carried to success a much less amusing play. The Citizeness Napoleon was superb in appearance and attractive sultry laugh would have carried to success a much less amusing play.

The Everyman Theater Guild

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Everyman Theater, "Captain Brassbound's Conversion," by G. Bernard Shaw. Producer, Tristan Ravenhill.

The newly organized Everyman Theater Guild, Manchester, under the direction of Malcolm Morley, was fortunate in obtaining permission from Mr. Shaw to open with a revival of "Captain Brassbound's Conversion." The author himself advised in the casting. The play, written at the outset of this century primarily with the object of providing Miss Ellen Terry with a congenial part, is hardly one of its authors' best efforts; but it supplies a typically fantastic, philosophical melodrama of the Shavian kind. Its merits, for the most part, come no nearer to actuality than do the majority of Shaw's characters; but they are not, therefore, any the less intellectually amusing. Indeed, their skillful interplay, as in the Everyman, gave us a thoroughly enjoyable evening.

Malcolm Morley's Brassbound, if here and there, a shade deficient in power, was a fine performance, consistently dynamic and sincere, always with thought behind the utterance. A number of the other parts were well played; among the most entertaining being Mr. Harold Scott, expert in Shaw's cockney characters who, though inclined to overwork his monologue in the first act, made a humorous thing of Drinkwater. Walter Pearce was easy, urbane, and authoritative, as the judge; and Miss Shirley Bax acted, with scrupulous care, the part of Lady Cicely Waynflete—always a difficult task, for the reason that the degree of conviction which the part will carry must depend as much upon temperament as upon technique. The lighter side of the character was well done, but Miss Bax did not quite get the range of feeling.

P. A.

Shakespeare Foundation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—A Week of Shakespeare was observed here recently by the newly organized Shakespeare Foundation, with the presentation of "Richard III." The Merry Wives of Windsor. The plays were given at Royce Hall Auditorium, on the new Westwood campus of the University of California at Los Angeles, with noted stars of stage and screen giving their services as members of the Shakespeare Foundation. The proceeds will go toward establishing a chair of Shakespeare at the university.

New Play by Menzel

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DRESDEN—"Far East," a new play by the young German dramatist, Gerhard Menzel, was recently produced for the first time on any stage at the Dresden Schauspielhaus. Gerhard Menzel, like Gerhart Hauptmann, is a native of the Province of Silesia. In his new play Menzel has aimed at dramatizing the aphorism: "It is better to suffer cruelly than to be cruel." "Far East" often verges on the melodramatic, finally falling into a mere verbal duet.

Menzel has chosen as a background for his play contemporary China, with the conflict between the awakening nationalist and the Imperialist powers. In this making a background of white and yellow, Menzel has gained a dramatic advantage at the expense of veracity. For it is neither true to actuality, nor does it correspond with present conditions in China, that the English represent force while the Chinese represent peace. Menzel makes the equation come out too easily.

The failure of the play lies in the fact, confessed by the author himself, that he has chosen a background, not because he is vitally interested in the problem of Asia and Europe, but because it offers a good theatrical setting for the presentation of his characters, who, in his opinion, are not enough for a dramatic to declare gloriously that he is interested only in moral laws. If he wishes to convince an audience that it is better not to be cruel, then he must devise a fable calculated to force home a lesson. In this particular case, Menzel has left a blurred impression in the thought of the spectator. The moral problem of the use of force is not advanced by all this sound and fury, by all this melodramatic action between some angry Chinese and some angry Englishmen.

Stage and Film Notes

Fred Stone, with his wife, Alene Stone, and their daughters, Dorothy and Paula, are to be seen in a new musical comedy to be presented by Charles Dillingham at the New Amsterdam Theater, New York, in January. Andrew Tomlinson and Eddie Foy Jr., are also to be in the cast. Josef Urban is preparing the settings. Irving Berlin is to compose a musical show for Sam Harris called "Talkie, Talkie."

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

A Theatre Guild Production

GAME OF LOVE AND DEATH

By ROMAIN ROLLAND

GUILD THEATRE 52nd Street, West of E-way

Evenings 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:40

NEW AMSTERDAM, W. 42 St. Mat. Sat.

Evenings, 8:30. Mat. 2:40. Seats H.

ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED 2 WEEKS

William Holmes

Final Performance Sat. Ev., Jan. 4.

Dr. A. L. FRIEDLANDER & GEO. C. TYLER

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 W. 43rd St.

Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Evs. 8:30

Journé's End

by R. C. Sherburne

FULTON WEST 46th St. Evs. 8:30

Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

Most Absorbing Best Acted Play of the Season

SEE GEO. M. COHAN IN

GAMBLING

BERKELEY SQUARE

with LESLIE HOWARD

MARGALO GILMORE

LYCEUM THEATRE, 45 St. E. of W. way

Evenings 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

"The Biggest Laugh Hit in Years"

SAM H. HARRIS presents

June Moon

By RING LARDNER and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN

BROADWAY 42nd St. E. of W. way. Evs.

8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

Noel Coward's Operetta

Florence Ziegfeld & Arch Selwyn

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ZIEGFELD THEATRE

43rd St. E. of W. way. Evs. & Sat.

Seats \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00, No Tax.

Entire Menagerie \$4.00.

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Criminal Code

with ARTHUR BYRON by MARTIN

NATIONAL 41st St. W. of 7th Ave.

Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

Music of the World—Theatrical News

The Expensive Noise

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

HOW many who listen to a big modern orchestra ever give a thought to the origins and evolution of this wonderful mechanism?—a mechanism as marvelous in its way as the automobile or the airplane. We take it for granted, ready-made, as a child accepts the kinematograph—or the radio. Yet those who read musical history know how comparatively recent is the "art of combining in a musical work instruments of different timbres, so as to obtain contrast of color, individuality and balance of tone."

Even the composers of the early eighteenth century had little perception of orchestral color and values. To them music moved always in lines and, as a learned historian says, they used instruments of the most diverse tone quality in a purely contrapuntal manner, just as they would have used voices, or the independent parts of an organ composition. The musician's color sense begins to develop with vertical listening, and one has only to glance at the work of a Debussy or a Delius to see how the right disposition of a chord affects color. Any student who wants an object lesson in sonority should turn to the scores of Delius and examine his chord-spacing. Like the painter's pigment, sound now has a chemistry of its own.

In Earlier Days

But although the modern orchestra provides the composer with what is practically a new element in the art of music, one is more concerned for the moment with its other aspect as a medium of performance. Here again, it needs an effort to realize that the accuracy, precision and nuance now demanded as a matter of course were almost nonexistent in Mozart's day. Good clarinet players were then the rarest of rare birds—there is no clarinet part in the "Jupiter" Symphony—and even up to the time of Beethoven horns and trumpets could not play the complete chromatic scale.

Earlier composers, Parry tells us, usually saved themselves all the trouble they could. They would not even be bothered by writing in the parts for the various instruments if it could be avoided, and among other strange practices, often made the first violins and woodwinds double the first violins and directed the violas to play with the basses—"which must have caused the viola players to spend a good deal of their time in not playing at all, or otherwise in producing extremely disagreeable effects."

When Stamitz, the conductor of the court band at Mannheim, made his players phrase and mind their p's and f's the reform had all the charm of novelty. Mozart was to hear this orchestra later and we are told that the occasion was probably the first on which he had ever heard refined orchestral playing. As to what musical discipline was like before the eighteenth century was not only conjecture, but according to Grove there exists a description, published in 1554, of a concert in Italy in which the musicians taking part amused themselves by singing or playing out of time and tune. But perhaps this was merely misunderstood early Italian jazz.

Conductors

The opulent color, power, delicacy and machine-like precision of our crack modern orchestras would astonish Bach, Mozart, or even Beethoven. One must leave to speculation how far they would have approved or disapproved of their works being made chopping blocks for the virtuosity of "great" conductors who, poor fellows, usually have their "greatness" thrust upon them by the enterprising people who engage them. Today the technique of conducting has reached a standard which makes it very difficult for one unprejudiced to find that one particular conductor is "greater" than another. He is generally a little different, that is all. There seems more point than ever in Sarasate's well-known description of a conductor as "one who travels around the world with a little stick; definition invariably followed by the mocking inquiry, 'And what can he do with it without an orchestra?'"

Musical London has just enjoyed a glut of orchestral concerts and it is interesting to observe that critical attention has devoted itself mostly to appraising the different orchestras rather than the works played or the men conducting them. Not only is a conductor powerless without an orchestra but—although the admiring public may never guess the fact—he is in some ways equally powerless with it. A leader with a wiry tone, a tart wood-wind, a brass addicted to blowing bubbles, and when is the most authoritative or subtle stick technique? And on how many occasions has one heard an insufficiently rehearsed band conducting its own helpless conductor?

Improvement Noted

The present competition of the orchestra benefits everyone except, perhaps, those who have to foot the deficits. Already there is a noticeable improvement in the standard of playing. Eugen Szenkar, from the Cologne Opera, coaxed the Royal Philharmonic Society Orchestra to give its best. He is an admirable craftsman and a sensitive beat springs from genuine feeling for rhythm. Perhaps the most attractive work of a program which included Mendelssohn's "Hebrides" Overture and Tchaikovsky's ever Pathetic Symphony, was Zoltán Kodály's Suite from "Háry János." At the same concert Egon Petri wasted a rather hard brilliance on Liszt's Piano Concerto in A major.

The British Broadcasting Corporation's symphony concert was in the hands—and there are no hands in

England more familiar to orchestral players—of Sir Henry Wood. Hindemith's Chamber Music No. 5 (Viola Concerto) for solo viola and small orchestra (Op. 4), with the composer as soloist, had its first performance in England. One liked this work very much better than some of the same composer's music heard here lately. A Bach Suite, Beethoven's No. 4, and Sibelius' Symphonic Poem,

Radio and the Publishers

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

PUBLICATION, one of the proudest branches of American musical activity until not so long ago, was placed in what many persons seem to regard as a state of dependence and humility, upon the merging of the firm of Carl Fischer, Inc., with radio interests. Yet it will hold its own, I fancy, notwithstanding a posture of affairs which, from a historic standpoint, looks unfavorable. Indeed, it has a chance to do more now, I am sure, than it has ever done before.

For, remarkably enough, while the publishing concerns of the last 100 years more or less have sent a vast amount of printed material over the United States, they have managed to produce the people generally in little save light music. Not only so, but their labors have been considerably devoted, I believe, to the extension and popularization of very trivial music. And this I note while completely realizing what a firm like Carl Fischer, Inc., right up to the present moment has accomplished for the classics and even for American composition.

Anyone needs only to go and talk with a representative of the radio interests which are reported as absorbing things right and left—made of phonographs one week, a talking-picture trademark another, a chain of theaters another and a mechanism for producing musical sound electrically another, to find out what publication, and for that matter to learn what common-school education, has achieved for the cause of music among the American people north, south, east and west, on practical and short, plain, or platform and desert, and in river-valley or wherever you wish. For information on this point, do not go, of course, to the press department. Go there for plans and projects. But on one of those experienced men of music whom the radio people have lately employed in numbers, perhaps to a former publisher.

Quantity, Yes

You are likely to get an answer that on the side of quantity is strong and affirmative; on the side of quality, weak and negative. Yes: whatever the radio has or has not contributed to our information, it has told Americans plainly where they stand as a nation in regard to music. From all accounts I can get which I would rely upon, they are interested hugely, even unanimously, in tunes and performances of a sort, and a good sort, too; but when it comes to something serious, serious, I mean—the audience may be supposed to thin out by hundreds, thousands, and I don't know by millions.

So publication under the altered circumstances has plenty of opportunity, I should say, and will, I doubt not, improve it. The merging process is explained, I understand, as an administrative economy, the radio owners saving themselves the payment of royalties, performance fees and other expenses they must have when buying something they could as well produce in shops of their own. Musicians here and there, however, deplore the action as dangerous to art; and to judge by the experiences they relate, I should think they might not be altogether mistaken.

Certain ones whom I meet complain upon an established ritual. In the performance which I saw it seemed to me that both the translation and the production did convey such a quality.

Thus Raleigh especially deserves thanks for his work. Her English text is simple, witty and musical. Through it one is made aware not so much of motives, half understood, as of present facts. The scene between Kecal and Jenik in the second act is an admirable example. In part, I think the translation would have been even more effective if some local English dialect had been used (say Norfolk or Dorset). As it was, some of the singers, in their laudable insistence upon good and clear English diction, made it difficult for us to believe in the peasant characters.

"En Saga," also gave the orchestra an opportunity for excellent playing. The Manchester Hallé Orchestra's second concert included the Brahms Symphony No. 1, in C minor. Here Sir Henry Wood, assisted by means of gesture and facial expression to convey to his players the profound emotions which, one can only suppose, he believes Brahms to have felt in composing his symphony. This histrionism may have helped the playing from the front but one simply refuses to believe that Brahms's emotions looked like that from the back. One step above the sublime, said Thomas Paine, makes the ridiculous.

Radio and the Publishers

Two kinds of music, to my observation, music existing today is of two kinds: that which is in, and that which is on, the air. The in-the-air kind is that which performers present at a concert hall, under regular acoustic conditions. The on-the-air kind is that which they produce at a studio, laboratory, or whatever the name should be for a room where microphones serve as objective of all sound. In-the-air music is brought to realization before an actual audience. Interpretation and execution are governed by the feeling and judgment of the singers and players and are related to the response and understanding of listeners then and there. On-the-air music—well, I know only the pantomime of it that I have seen through the glass panel of a door; and the few of these chants have been transcribed so far, and they are preserved through the efforts of Charles E. King, a native of Honolulu, and Joseph M. Kamakau. Mr. King has collected several of the chants which have been handed down from family to family. Mr. Kamakau has organized a group of Hawaiian singers who can present the chants in their original form.

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groups in style and text, but which preserved the rigid 2-4 rhythm. Within these limitations, of course, there were numerous modifications, such as the "Inoas," songs composed at the birth of great chiefs, and the "Kaukaus," which were funeral songs for the royal families. The differences between these various groups were largely matters of text, rather than of musical structure. It is to the ceremonial "Oli" of the South Seas. On the other hand these royal musicians, with a knowledge of the western world's method of musical notation, were able to preserve some chants which would certainly have been lost otherwise. On this basis, Mr. King, who is of partial Hawaiian parentage, began his collection of Hawaiian chants, from which the examples used here are reproduced.

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PARISIAN MÉLISANDE



As She Appears in "Mélisande" at the Opéra-Comique.

Hawaiian Chants Revived

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Honolulu, T. H. THE attempt to revive the national arts of Hawaii has brought to the attention of musicians the national chant, or "oli," which had almost disappeared. Only a few of these chants have been transcribed so far, and they are preserved through the efforts of Charles E. King, a native of Honolulu, and Joseph M. Kamakau. Mr. King has collected several of the chants which have been handed down from family to family. Mr. Kamakau has organized a group of Hawaiian singers who can present the chants in their original form.

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Of Many Things

Says Frank Craven

DURING a call on Frank Craven in his dressing room at the John Golden Theater in New York, we tried to compliment him upon the unstylish character of the performance of "Salt Water," in which he is starring there. Mr. Craven evaded service of that compliment. Plainly he made it evident that he thought it was only part of a good job of stage management to make the audience forget they are in the theater while watching the personages of a small town comedy such as "Salt Water." The spectators, he indicated, should consider the individuals on the stage as characters in a story and not think of them as actors. To this end, Mr. Craven would have the players avoid the more obvious earmarks of their profession. "I firmly believe," he said, "that it is possible to stage any play so that it will not smell of the theater."

A Japanese Troupe

A company of Japanese players, headed by Tokujiro Tsutsumi, is to appear in New York during January in traditional Japanese drama. Michio Ito, who knows the ways of American theaters, has been engaged to reduce the regulation six-hour entertainments in the visiting company's repertory to the 2½ hour length customary in the United States. This company has recently been appearing on the Pacific coast.

More Retakes Desirable

Some of the cheaper motion picture companies are turning out talking pictures that are not helping the reputation of the new form of entertainment. Over and over there are signs of negligences in the making of these pictures. Some of the retakes are so bad that they are demanded that sequences be done over. What is worse, retakes are not made even when a player grossly mispronounces his words. Thus we recently heard a supposedly educated young woman in a screen play say "pertainers" and pronounce "how" as "haow."

Ruth Draper Again

Ruth Draper, who has recently completed a successful Chicago engagement, begins a New York run at the Comedy Theater on Dec. 26, appearing indefinitely every evening and at the usual times in a repertory of her monologues. Since her last appearance in Manhattan she has added five new sketches to her list, including "Three Women and Mr. Clifford," which was considered so good by Chicago reviewers that they expressed a hope that Draper would write a full-length comedy.

Evelyn Laye Starred

When Evelyn Laye

RADIO AVIATION

Radio Sound Effects an Art

SHOULD the confused murmur of a mob, which rises as a background to the dialogue of a radio drama, proceed from a real crowd acting as a crowd really does—or should the director draw forth these sounds in sotto voce style from the orchestra players seated before him in the studio? That is a question over which American and British radio play producers are divided, according to Gerald Darfield Stopp, who is responsible for various NBC productions and who has recently returned from a visit to the British Broadcasting Company's plant in London.

British Isolation Plan

Accustomed to having every type of sound produced in the studio in which he is directing and to varying its apparent distance from the center of the stage by changing its intensity at the source, Mr. Stopp was surprised to find that the British practice is quite different. There the director works undisturbed in a room containing only the principal actors. Somewhere in the building another chamber contains a number of people who upon receiving a pre-arranged signal will use their full voices in producing exactly the cries they would use if they were actually witnessing the scene that was in progress. In other rooms people and machines are ready to give nearly exact imitations of any kind of sound background which may be needed.

While these sounds are produced in natural volume, the director controls their dominance of the actual output by means of "faders" which are within easy reach near the signal buttons.

The British directors were surprised that anything but confusion could result from the practice of controlling all the different elements used in a program in one room. Artists appearing in one of the radio-casts for the first time often have the same feeling—and perhaps do not do their work so well on this account.

Mr. Stopp, however, points out that this confusion is only apparent to the uninitiated. What actually goes upon the air is just as distinct and effective as is the director's idea of what it should be. To him the thought of relying upon the response to electric signals to produce any particular sound at any given moment, presents very grave difficulties. He likes to have his players and mechanics within reach of his glance and within sight of his meaning gestures.

"Nothing Goes Wrong"

"But what happens if anything goes wrong and the signals do not bring the sounds you need?" he asked the director who was explaining the system to him.

"Nothing ever does go wrong!" was the reply.

"But surely sometimes things don't turn out just the way you want them?"

"Nothing has ever gone wrong yet."

The Commission 'Carries On'

THE status of the Federal Radio Commission is given more or less permanency with the passage by Congress this week of the Dill-White bill, extending its authority indefinitely. What this means is that the commission will control radio until Congress decides otherwise. It relieves the commission of the uncertainty of tenure that has been due to the fact that its extensions have all been on a year-by-year basis since its inception three years ago.

New Commission Aides

As passed by both houses of Congress, the bill provides not only for the indefinite extension but for the addition to the commission's staff of an engineering division like the legal division established last year. Like the chief counsel, the chief engineer to be appointed by the commission will draw a salary of \$10,000, which is equal to the salary of each commissioner. He will have two assistants at salaries of \$7,500 each. Thus the commission is given new stability, except for the fact that its funds are almost depleted and the five commissioners must all come up for reappointment by Feb. 23. Its needs are fully authorized, especially in the matter of an engineering staff. Capt. Guy Hill, an active army officer on temporary detail to the commission as its acting chief engineer, is due for foreign duty and will probably leave shortly. While the assistant engineers will probably be drawn from the commission's present technical personnel, it is almost certain that the new chief engineer will be appointed from the outside.

This is the first time since its inception that the commission has not had the threat hanging over its head that on a given date its powers would revert to the Department of Commerce, the original government agency regulating radio. The only contingency that will shake its permanency as the control body over radio now will be the enactment of a measure like the Couzens bill, establishing a commission on communications with authority over both radio and wire services.

Couzens Bill Considered

The Couzens bill is the center of a great amount of interest in Capitol Hill, where hearings have been conducted before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. The first phase was devoted to inquiry into the communications activities of the Radio Corporation of America, whose officials, including Owen D. Young, Gen. James G. Harbord, David Sarnoff and Col. Manton Davis, all endorsed the idea.

Since the Couzens bill is largely devoted to communications, both radio and telegraph, it is not improbable that, even if it is enacted, a radio commission will be retained with authority over the broadcasting band

You know we rehearse each short scene for eight or nine hours!" "So do we in New York, and still things don't always go just the way I should like them to!" replied the unconvinced Mr. Stopp.

In spite of his belief that the present American system is the most satisfactory, Mr. Stopp says that he does have hopes of arranging the installation of a special "effects" room after the fashion of the one in use in London.

"It was like a regular laboratory," he said. There were long tables with every sort of a sound producing device—each one equipped where possible with an electric motor for its operation at different speeds. They even had a long trough full of water with canoe paddles and oars to imitate the sounds of paddling or rowing.

A "Mike" Airplane Crack-up

The English director was not wholly consistent in following the theory that all sounds used should be produced as they actually are and then toned down to suit the occasion by electrical controls or faders.

"But surely a pistol shot in this bare room must sound rather peculiar," remarked the American visitor.

"Yes, it does," was the answer.

"But we have worked out a very good substitute here,"—producing a leather cushion and a cane used for hitting it with a sharp crack.

"Why, that is just the thing we use in New York!"

"And there's another thing," added the English director. "We can't very well smash up an airplane every time that happens in a story. Our plan is to crash a match box in one hand close to the microphone. The sound is very similar."

"Personally I always use strawberry baskets!" said Mr. Stopp.

D. M.

A Word With 'Jolly Bill'

TO SEE Bill Steinke impersonating, for the amusement of his fellow members in the Newspaper Club of New York, the Mayor of a certain New England city who was now again merely an upstart meat market proprietor, you would not think that this could be the same Jolly Bill who with little Jane entertains countless children at breakfast daily at 8 a. m., over WEAF and other stations.

And yet impersonation is quite close to that imitation which characterizes all children, including William Steinke himself; and it is the child in him which makes him one with his juvenile audience.

Jolly Bill has not been a child in for at least several years. He is emphatically, so far as physical appearance goes, a grown-up; also a

grown-out and all-around, for it requires the combined efforts of two or three clubmates, arms outstretched, to unfold his girth completely. The overlapping is infinitesimal. But at heart Jolly Bill has the viewpoint of an elf and the activity of a jack rabbit.

If you heard him broadcast only once, you have heard him laugh. He doesn't laugh at what he is doing—there's not a particle of cynical satire in him. He laughs because he enjoys what he is doing. He laughs because he can't help it, and he laughs over the air exactly as he laughs over the club dining table.

Children like him because he strives merely to entertain them. If now and then a moral may be read into his broadcasts, that is incidental only, and probably unintentional.

"My job is to interest the children every moment," he told the writer.

"It seems to me that to the parents, the church and the school belongs the privilege of instructing them in morals and manners. I do not mean that I avoid trying to teach them anything at all. Frequently I take them with Jane and me on imaginary trips to historic spots, or airplane trips over cities where historical figures were born. On those occasions I tell them history and biography, but always in story form. If they are taught anything, they don't realize it. Interest and effective education are closely allied. Maintain their interest and you can have no difficulty in teaching children."

Largely Jolly Bill's success is due to the fact that he is a cartoonist. He thinks and talks in pictures. The grown-up who thinks and talks with children in pictures strikes straight to the pith of their understanding and appreciation.

Bill and Jane rehearse very little. Usually he draws a picture to show her what story he intends to tell, and to a great extent he leaves to her imagination the dialogue she is to contribute. She does that well, because she—her real name is Muriel Harbord—is a child of 9, responsive to the childlike quality of her partner. Daily appearances before the microphone for the last two or three years and increasing frequency of public appearances, in person, with

Bill have not dulled her juvenile approach to her work. Her response over the air to Bill's stories and dialogues is singularly wholehearted. She personifies the audience which is listening in. She speaks and laughs for and with them.

The form in which the radio-casts are molded is another proof of Jolly Bill's understanding of children.

"Is there a father or mother who does not know the child's insistent demand, 'Do it again' or 'Tell it again'?" he explained. "Repetition—that's what the child wants; a story, a phrase, a word, a tune or a jingle—over and over again."

"But obviously on the air we can't do the same thing every day. We can't tell the same story day in and day out. But, changing the story and the dialogue, we can preserve the continuity, the sameness, of its setting."

"So every morning we open with the same tune and close with the same action—the children going off to school. Every morning Jane sits at the breakfast table when down comes Daddy to take a glance at his morning paper, chat with Jane a bit, and then launch forth naturally into a new story. Almost every morning the story takes us and the children outside for some sort of a trip, in some sort of a conveyance. I announce the names of the children who have written in as the passengers. We all come back to the same breakfast table. The content, you see, is different from day to day, but the form, the setting is the same. And that satisfies the children's desire for repetition."

There never was a child who didn't revel in taking trips, imaginary or actual. Jolly Bill knows that. As a cartoonist he also knows that from a children's broadcast as well as from a cartoon all nonessentials must be omitted. It is not surprising that a cartoonist who at heart is still a child is so successful in entertaining children over the air. The proof of this pudding is that those of us grownups who even now are also children at heart get almost as much fun out of Jolly Bill and his Jolly Jane as the children do.

Radio Music Merger

ORGANIZATION of a music publishing company effecting a merger of two nationally known institutions with a great radio-casting system is announced simultaneously with filing in Albany of the incorporation papers of the Radio Music Company. The new organization effects a combination of two leading music publishers Carl Fischer, Inc., and Leo Feist, Inc. The National Broadcasting Company enters the picture as a third incorporator.

M. H. Aylesworth, president of the National Broadcasting Company, is to be chairman of the board of the Radio Music Company. Others on the board include Paul D. Cravath, lawyer; John Golden, producer; David Sarnoff, executive vice-president, Radio Corporation of America; S. L. Rothfelf (Rox), managing director, Rox Theatre; E. E. Shumaker, president, Radio Victor Corporation; Hiram S. Brown, president, Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation; Leo Feist, president, Leo Feist, Inc.; E. C. Mills, former chairman, American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers and recent executive of the Music Publishers' Protective Association; H. P. Davis, chairman, board of directors, National Broadcasting Company, Inc.; B. F. Bitner, vice-president and general manager, Leo Feist, Inc.; and Walter S. Fischer, president, Carl Fischer, Inc.

That the new firm will have its influence in putting jazz in the background of the American musical picture was also expressed by its president, L. C. Mills. He stated, "We have had perhaps too much jazz and as there is no denying the influence of music upon the trend of the people's inclinations it seems about time for someone to assume leadership in a movement away from the cacophony of most music of the day."

For the first seven months of this year, according to the Bureau of the Census figures, advertisers all over the Nation have spent nearly \$10,000,000 for radio advertising—a nearly twice as large as that spent for this purpose in the same period a year ago. At that time the proportion of non-advertising or sustaining programs was greater than it is now and was paid for out of a smaller revenue from advertisers. It is evident then that this year, with many more paid programs and fewer sustaining features, a very substantial prosperity should be enjoyed by the radio-casters.

Modern magazines are also financed by the sale of advertising space, but in their case it is possible—and necessary for continued success, to put back into more or better editorial features a goodly proportion of any added revenue from advertising. The sustaining features of radio-casting may well be compared to these editorial features—stories, articles and illustrations, but unfortunately the hours of the day cannot be increased as easily as can the pages of a magazine, and in order to accommodate more advertising it is necessary to suppress these more attractive features.

Whereas in the Columbia System studios there is strong co-operation between continuity writers, directors and artists in the enthusiastic development of original ideas, which are not necessarily expensive, in the NBC organization these different lines of work seem to be separated so as to be placed in the hands of highly paid experts. This plan should tend toward increased efficiency, although it may not be so apt to provoke the enthusiasm of all concerned. The atmosphere of the Columbia offices and studios resembles that of a newspaper in the sense that writ-

NBC Studio Impressions

THE studios of the National Broadcasting Company in New York are partially surrounded by imposing curtains which add much to the appearance of the rather bizarre chambers—although their primary purpose is to improve the acoustic properties. The presence of these great draperies indicates a feeling that somewhere behind them are crowding the millions of silent listeners—waiting breathlessly to catch every echoless whisper which may sound in the softly lighted stillness. Or perhaps on stealthy feet the advertisers are moving and listening unseen to the programs they have sponsored, eagerly attentive to every mention of their name!

But impressive as these studios are, with the solemn gatherings of invited guests in some of them, the heart of the organization is found on a lower floor. A hush of expectancy falls as the door to the sales department is opened and we approach an inner chamber in which lights are burning still although its daytime inhabitants have long since fled them to their homes, or else where, for the evening.

On one side of this room the wall is protected by a low railing of the kind used in some cathedrals—and on this wall is displayed the great chart which indicates the distribution of every hour which is heard through either of the two networks. Thousands of little movable letters are attached to the great boards and dots and dashes in various colors indicate the productive sponsored periods and the other sustaining programs for each hour of each day of the week. It is a truly monumental piece of work.

There is an atmosphere of financial success, with its customary rather dampening effect upon enthusiasm and originality about these offices short in the midst of their careers in order to make room for sponsored material. For the first seven months of this year, according to the Bureau of the Census figures, advertisers all over the Nation have spent nearly \$10,000,000 for radio advertising—a nearly twice as large as that spent for this purpose in the same period a year ago. At that time the proportion of non-advertising or sustaining programs was greater than it is now and was paid for out of a smaller revenue from advertisers. It is evident then that this year, with many more paid programs and fewer sustaining features, a very substantial prosperity should be enjoyed by the radio-casters.

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Elizabeth Kethober, soprano; Marion Tetra, contralto; Giacomo Lauri-Volpi, tenor (Radio-victor—WEAF chain transcontinental). Verdi's opera, "Aida," in concert form by three Metropolitan Opera artists, with a special augmented orchestra, conducted by Nathaniel Shilkret, and chorus, 10.

Vocal and Instrumental
Vaudeville Artists (Radio Keith Orpheum—WEAF chain). 5.

Columbia Symphony Orchestra; Kenyon Condon, baritone (CBS). Schubert's "Serenade" and "Who Is Sylvia," by soloist, Dvorak, Ponchielli and Grieg by orchestra. 6.

Bernhard Leighton's Commodore Ensemble; Ben Alley, soloist (CBS). Works of Goldmark and Wagner and Lofthol, ballads of Brahms and La Forge. 7:30.

James Melton, tenor; Wilfred Glenn, bass; male quartet; Singing Violins (Selling—WEAF chain transcontinental). "Ah, Moon of My Delight" and "Oh! Lovely Night," by Mr. Melton; "The Indifferent" and "Kiss Me, Again," by the quartet, and "Kiss Me, Again," by the quartet of violins. 9.

Oliver Smith, tenor; Eugene Ormandy, conductor (NBC—WEAF chain). Some old favorites like "Southern Rhapsody," "London Bridge," and "Hymn to the Sun," followed by the timely "Skaters Waltz," a Slavonic dance of Dvorak, some unusual music from "Spring Is Here" and "Hilbert Herbert to close. 9:30.

Diva Quartet; David Mendoza, conductor (Maxwell—WJZ chain). "Head Low," a plantation song, and "Ready for the River," by the quartet. Current popular music frames the program sprinkled with selections of Godard, Dvorak and Nathaniel Dett. 9:30.

"Plantation Echoes" (KGW, KECA, KOA). Southern atmosphere by singers, instrumentalists, comedians and tap dancers. 10.

"The Indifferent" (KGO, KFI, KECA, KOA). Irving Kennedy, tenor; John Teal, baritone, and the Linden Trio. 10:30.

Rhythmic Music
Abe Lyman and his orchestra (WJZ chain). That smooth, unburied jazz tempo. 8:30.

Roy Ingham's Paramount Hotel Orchestra (CBS). Two half-hour periods. 8:30 and 9:30.

Billy Hill, tenor; Welcome Lewis, conductor; "11-11's" (WJZ chain). Principally for radio advertising—a new series of tunes with a few show tunes. 7:30.

Comfort Music (Coward—WEAF chain). Dance tunes with concert arrangements of popular ballads. 7:30.

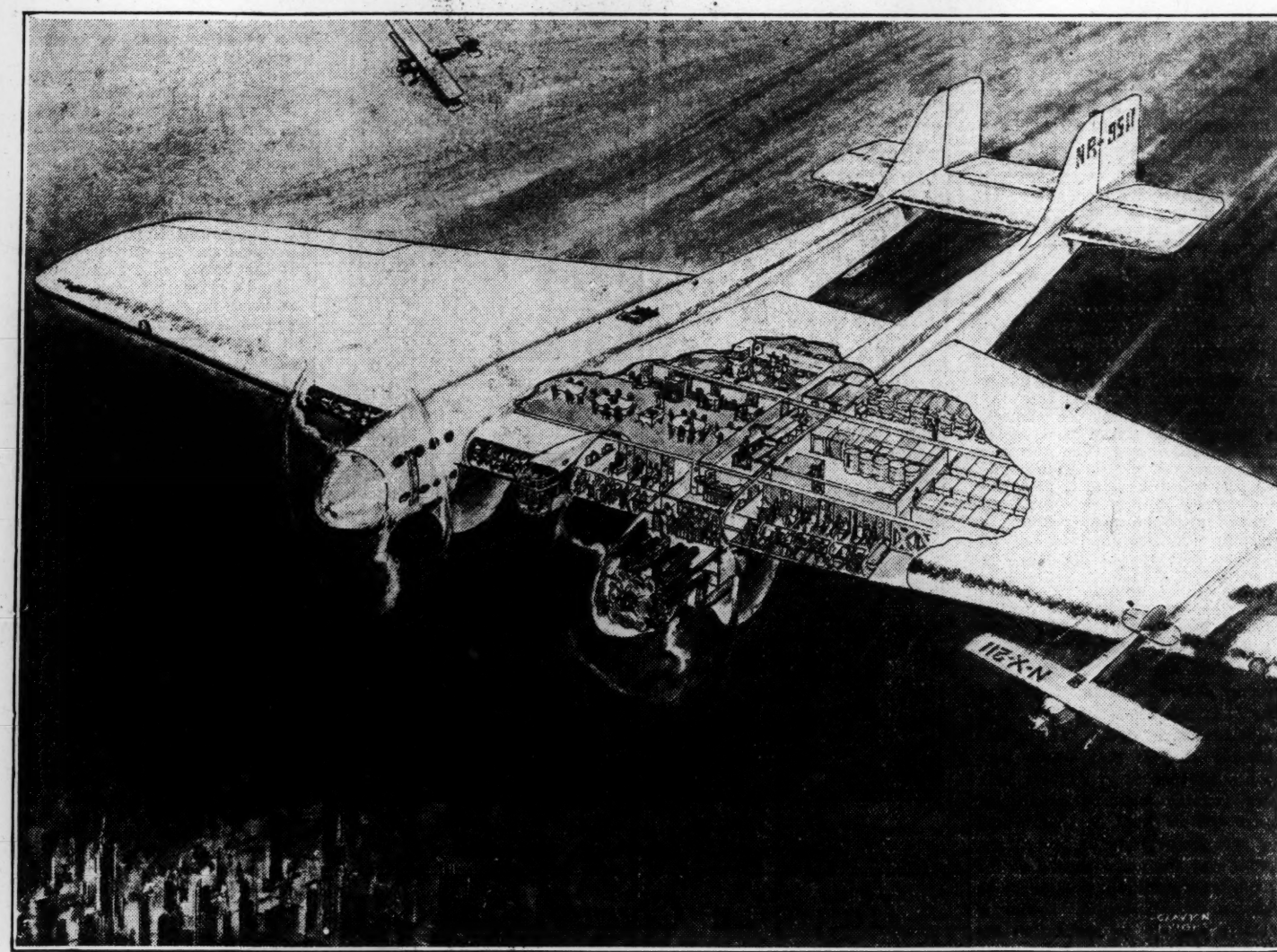
Phil Ohman and Victor Arden and specially selected vocal choruses (Lohn and Firk—WJZ chain). "Rag Doll" and "Melody in F" for the two pianos. Show and picture music. 8.

"Chick" Sale; Rudy Valle and his orchestra (Fleischman—WEAF chain transcontinental). Vaudeville's rural monologist. Sentiment in the modern instrumentalists, comedians and tap dancers. 8.

"Sparkers" (Champion—WJZ chain). Several popular solos by Irving Kaufman, baritone; "Nola" on the accordion, a sport drama by Announcer Phillips Carlin; "Lover, Come Back to Me" on the "sax," picture tunes to close. 8:30.

W. O. Osbourne and his orchestra (CBS).

THE "LAST WORD" IN MAMMOTH AIR LINERS IS VISUALIZED



This Ship Has Dining Saloons, a Glassed-in Observation Deck Along the Leading Edge, Freight and Baggage Compartments and All the Other Things That Make Up the Modern Ocean Liner. Its Size May Be Compared to the Spirit of St. Louis, Which Is Shown Flying Over Its Left Wing in the Right-Hand Lower Corner of This Illustration. The Famous N-X-211. The Engine Room Grouping of Motors Is Particularly Interesting.

Huge New Liner of the Air

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Hartford, Conn.

FOUR airplanes of greatly increased dimensions, each capable of carrying 200 passengers and crew of 17, are to be completed during 1930 by the General Development Company of Connecticut and will be placed simultaneously in service to speed passengers, mail, and freight across the United States. It was announced here by Dr. William Whitney, Christmas, vice-president and chief consultant of this company. Dr. Christmas is the inventor of the alleron balancing device which is universally used on airplanes.

An idea of the size of these projected ships may be obtained from engineers' statements that New York's Fifth Avenue traffic could pass under a plane between the landing "legs."

Passenger accommodations are to be beside the wings. Each airplane will have a wing spread of 282 feet, overall height of 31½ feet, total length of 138 feet and gross weight of 145,000 pounds or 72½ tons, according to plans now being completed by a staff of 200 engineers. King & Co., Hartford bankers and brokers, are financial sponsors for the enterprise. It is estimated that each plane will cost \$2,000,000.

"They will give the United States leadership among the various nations of the world in the race to construct new giants of the air for long-distance passenger and freight travel," said Dr. Christmas. "They will greatly overshadow in both size and passenger-carrying capacity all present commercial airplanes and will inaugurate a new era in luxurious air transportation in this country."

Each plane will have two main decks and an observation deck, a dining room seating 42 passengers at a time, spacious lounge rooms and cabins, a large electrically equipped kitchen, freight and mail compartments, buffet service elevators and electric service hoists for handling baggage and freight.

Along the leading edge of the wings will be panels of nonshatterable glass. Behind these will be space for comfortable seating of 76 persons who will thus have a view both forward and down. The wing passenger space is being arranged in 14 compartments. There will be a passenger salon on the lower deck of each outrigger, each space seating 42 persons. All cabin compartments are arranged to be made up into berths. The dining room will accommodate 42 persons sitting. Tables will be for three and for six guests. Light passes into this room through translucent panels in the ceiling. Persons in the lounge or in cabins may ring for buffet service. The kitchen is at the rear of the mid-section.

Persons may walk, with ample head room, through a corridor 188 feet in length as an arch construction is being used, with absence of interfering braces. Crew's quarters are on the upper deck aft of each outrigger. The crew will comprise the master, radio operator, two pilots, purser, two engineers, two machinists, and eight cooks, pantrymen, waiters and stewards. In the master's room will be duplicate radio apparatus. Pilots will have vision, from a platform forward, that makes it possible for them to have a clear view in almost any direction. Shatter-proof glass incloses their compartment.

Directly in front of the pilots are the controls and navigating instruments. The rear portion of the pilot house is to be given over to the master and the radio operator. Here are radio receivers, radio telephone instruments, engine-control signals, maps and other equipment. For communication between pilot house and engine rooms a standard telephone system will be used.

Each plane will be driven by eight chemically-cooled engines of greater than 1000 horsepower each, grouped in two units of four. Each group is to be entirely inclosed and accessible at all sides during flight by means of walkways on two levels. Each of the power plant units will drive a single, four-bladed, 34-foot adjustable propeller.

It is possible to maintain flight with three engines operating in one unit and two in the other, and it is also expected that altitude may be maintained with only one engine in one group and two in the other operating simultaneously, said Dr. Christmas.

Nuisance of noise will be practically eliminated in these big planes, the engineers say. Engine room and screws are well away from passengers so that little vibration and noise will reach the main body of the ship. Engine exhaust gas is to be used to heat water in a waste heat boiler for the radiator heating system; the planes will be steam-heated throughout.

The Listener Speaks

THREE very diverse types of radio dramatic sketches were included in Friday evening's programs through NBC stations. There was a historical scene with plenty of sentiment thrown in, a story of the northern gold country with a strong, salty flavor in the telling, and finally a children's Christmas fairy story.

The first of these three was "Mme. de Pompadour," as presented by the Natural Bridge Show Company. Only two incidents in the life of this colorful lady were given. First of all we were permitted to overhear her first meeting with the King, Louis the Fifteenth—an apparently casual encounter which was in reality the result of long months of planning. Then we listened unobtrusively to one of her final conversations with Louis, as she reviewed the constant struggle for place and power which had made her life and which at that point seemed thoroughly futile.

The manner in which these two characters spoke and the expressions they used were perhaps a little too modern, and, although the result was quite effective in its way, something more in the way of atmosphere would have helped considerably.

The sponsors of this 15-minute period heard through WJZ and its distributing stations at 8:45 are inviting letters from listeners to let them know whether sketches of this type or an ordinary musical program would be most appreciated.

The result of the inquiry should prove interesting, although those listeners who were giving their attention to the conclusion of the sketch when the announcement was made must obviously lead toward this type of entertainment.

The northern story was one of the "Harbor Lights" series of reminiscent yarns, spun by a Hudson River ferryboat captain, with his voice merging into dramatized incidents. This very well worked-out presentation is now heard at 9 o'clock through the WEAF chain.

It is rather a pity that many children who would have enjoyed the Philco broadcast of the first scene of act one of "Babes in Toyland" were doubtless in bed when it began at 8:30. This delightful Victor Herbert opera was a very happy choice for the Christmas weeks. The announcer, Milton Cross, provided vivid descriptions of the settings which combine with the music to bring the nursery rhyme characters to life so convincingly.

D. M.

Washington
The Political Situation in Washington tonight (CBS). Explanation of when the smoke of battle has cleared away, by Frederic William Will, 8:15.

National Forum (CBS). Discussion of prominent legislation before a more attentive and perhaps sympathetic audience. 10:30.

Write Enna Jettick Shoes, Auburn, N. Y., for name of your nearest dealer.

ENNA JETTICK SHOES
SHOES FOR WOMEN

YOU NEED NO LONGER BE TOLD THAT YOU HAVE AN EXPENSIVE FOOT

\$5 \$6

AAAA to EEE Sizes 10 to 12

Enna Jettick Melodies (Old Time Songs and Hymns) are broadcast over N. B. C. hook up at 8 o'clock, Eastern Standard Time, Sunday Evenings.

A. W. Mayer Co.

HAS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Radiola and Victor Instruments

DC and AC

\$86.25 UP

147 Massachusetts Ave. Boston, Mass. Kenmore 2551



Let Buddy speak his hearty good wishes to you and your friends every day of the coming year. Buddy Calendars only \$1.00 each, six for \$5.00.

M. BARBER
248 77th St. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. Has Firm Position in Industry

ending Dec. 13, \$8,004,746.981; clearings
this day \$1,176,175.222

GOLD SHIPMENT TO FRANCE
NEW YORK—A shipment of \$10,250,000 in gold to France will be made on the Olympic, which sails tonight. Lazard Freres are sending \$8,000,000 and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. \$2,250,000

Old 2 3/4 Corvair 37% 39% had been shut down for several weeks, e

and better than \$4 a share. Net Heidelberg, Ickelheimer & Co. \$2,250,000

at present, and not much in prospect. of 185 per cent.

CONTINENTAL EUROPE · AFRICA · AUSTRALIA · NEW ZEALAND

UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS
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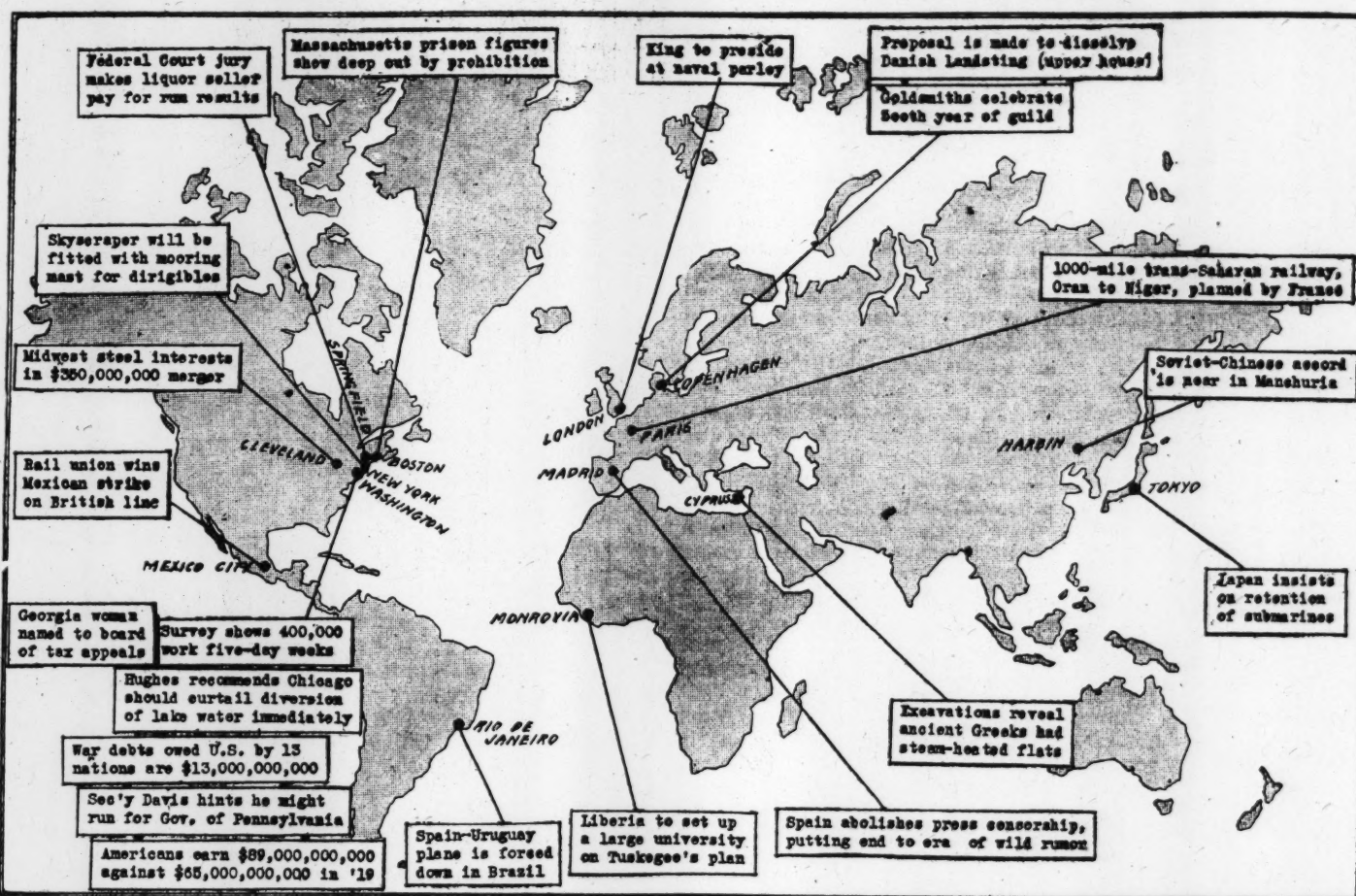
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DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance



One Minute Biographies.



Who: JANE WELSH CARLYLE.

Where: Scotland and England.

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: The Scottish wife of Thomas Carlyle. She was descended on the father's side from John Welsh, a minister of the town of Ayr, who had married the daughter of John Knox. Jane, an only child, was from infancy both clever and self-willed. We read that she insisted upon being taught Latin; that at the age of 12 she dramatically burned her doll; at 14 she wrote a tragedy, and for many years afterward continued to write poetry. Sought by many lovers, she was greatly attached to her tutor, a man named Irving who, strangely enough, first introduced her to young Mr. Carlyle from Edinburgh. Her intimacy was fostered by their correspondence. Slowly Miss Welsh came to recognize his many remarkable qualities; she was attracted to him, yet she hesitated to consider marriage. Mrs. Welsh, the mother, disapproved on the score of Carlyle's social inferiority to her pretty daughter, the belle of a small town. Matters dragged on for five years, at the end of which time the pair were married.

At first they lived in Edinburgh, where they were happy enough. Mrs. Carlyle making a charming hostess when the literary lights came to listen to her husband's astonishing talk. Later, when finances forced them to retreat to the seclusion of the Craigmuchie farm, conditions were far more difficult. But in 1834 they moved to London, taking the little house in Cheyne Row, Chelsea, where they were to remain throughout Carlyle's life. Many friends described her husband as becoming "a tolerably social character." Though devoted to each other, the two were temperamentally incompatible. More or less peaceably they bore with each other, she, one susceptible, bearing more with him, Mrs. Carlyle was always high-spirited, caustic, witty, prompt with her little clever retorts. Her letters indicate positive genius. Had she not been so swept along in the vortex of his turbulent career, one fancies she might have left more of a mark on literature.

Announcement

RESPONDING to many requests, "The Monitor Reader," from now on, will contain questions based on material in the current issue.—Ed.

In Lighter Vein

Aha!
"Won't you walk as far as the street car with me, Tommy?"
"I can't."
"Why not?"
"Cause we're going to have supper as soon as you go."—Union Pacific Magazine.



"Know all men by these presents."

By Appearances
The little boy was in church for the first time. When the choir, all in white surplices, entered, he whispered hoarsely: "Oh, see, Daddy. They're all going to get their hair cut!"—Boston Transcript.

Impressed
"I suppose the children of the neighborhood were much interested in the concrete walk you laid."
"Oh, yes, they were there with both feet."—Chicago Daily News.

THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material Appearing in Today's Issue.

1. How is formerly waste basement space being utilized in modern home construction?—Home Building Page 20
2. Where did Sir Thomas Lipton open his first shop?—Home Forum Page 20
3. Where will the great air transport terminals of the future be located?—News Section 20
4. What means is Brooklyn taking for disposing of snow in its streets?—Odds and Ends 20
5. What is the correct use of the words farther and further?—Educational Page 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



One Family

THE following letter to the editor of The Times was published recently. It has given many on this side of the water a clearer view of "hands across the seas."

"Sir:
"Through your courtesy, I was able to appeal a few days ago on behalf of an ex-serviceman recently discharged from the Chestersfield Union Infirmary after the loss of his second foot. His great need was a wheel-chair. Very generous indeed has been the response; in addition to the chair, I now have a little fund (£25) which will take the load of anxiety from this family and will bring both hope and happiness.

"The British contributors will pardon me if I quote but one letter. It came from an American visitor. He asked me to order the chair and send him the account. On my replying that the chair had already been given, but that a few shillings would be very acceptable to provide extra nourishment and comfort, as his foot was not healed, I received this morning a check for £20.

"Mr. C. sends enclosed with every wish that it may prove of service in mitigating to some degree the worries of this afflicted family. He also sends his thanks for the opportunity of rendering a service to an English family, for American and English are just one great family. Mr. C. sails tomorrow for New York.

With every good wish,
Yours faithfully,
"I think it only right that this essentially Christian act should be made known."
J. M. W. B."

Odds and Ends

Cutting Snow Costs
To eliminate snow shoveling Brooklyn is experimenting with calcium chloride scattered over the streets forming a brine which melts the snow.

Musk Oxen
There is one herd of musk oxen in Canada. This herd of about 250 animals is kept in the Thelon game sanctuary near Great Slave Lake.

Use of the Radio
The average radio set is estimated to be used from two to eight hours a day, with four hours as a fair average.

The Children's Corner

The Mail Bag

Bexhill-on-Sea, England

Dear Editor:
I am a little brown tortoise and I'm awfully keen to be a Mail Bagger and write to other little tortoises.

I live in a cardboard box in the garden. When it was made, my mistress forgot about the door, so that it has to be put over me when I go to bed. However, I have a window, so that I can peep out.

There is a railway cutting at the bottom of the garden and I want to explore it, but it takes three days to walk down here and then my mistress carries me back to the beginning. I have a friend called Tom Cat. He is an awfully nice chap and I'm going to tell him about the Mail Bag. Sometimes when he is looking for me I lie quite still, pretending to be a stone, and when he comes by I shoot my legs out at him to make him jump, then he comes and pats them in again with his paws. For a time I was unable to see, but I am quite well again. My mistress is writing this for me because I do not write very well yet. Much love to the Mail Baggers from
Tortaboy.

Tacoma, Washington

Dear Editor:
I think that the Monitor is a wonderful paper. It has helped me so much in my school work. We have a

club at school called the "Historical Picture and Travel Club." Last week we studied about the cathedrals of England and some very interesting pictures were shown. Next week we are going to study the cathedrals of France.

Tacoma is a very interesting city and it is sometimes called the "Lumber capital of America." It is also noted for its schools, churches and parks.

I am interested in stamp, picture and flower collecting and in music. The violin is my favorite instrument. I am also much interested in sports and have earned my gym letter and will get my bar this semester. I should like to correspond with girls anywhere, especially in England, Italy and Sweden.
Myrtle C.

Virden, Illinois

Dear Editor:
This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, but I have read it for a long time. I am 14 years old and I am a freshman in high school. I should love to correspond with girls of my age, whether in the United States or abroad, although English is the only language I understand. However, I expect to learn Spanish soon.

We live in the attractive little city of Vero Beach, on the east coast of Florida. It is about 140 miles north of Miami.

Last summer we had a very interesting trip to Illinois, Indiana and Missouri. There are some beautiful parks in Indiana, especially Turkey Run State Park. When we were in St. Louis, we visited the Jefferson Memorial where Colonel Lindbergh's trophies are kept.

I enjoy reading the Monitor, especially the Children's and Young Folks' pages and the Mail Bag. I also enjoy reading the list of visitors from all over the world who register at the Publishing House. I should like to be one of them myself.

My sister Wilma, who is 11 years old, is also writing to the Mail Bag. We have both joined the Girl Scouts in Vero Beach and enjoy it very much. I should like to correspond with girls about 13 from foreign countries.
Holly W.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:
I have read with great interest the letters appearing in the Mail Bag from young people in foreign lands and am wondering if it is not possible to obtain the name of a young man of the college age in Heidelberg, Bonn or Oxford, or, in fact, any European university.

I am myself a student in an American university and should be very happy to exchange information on student life in America for that in foreign lands, also such other things of interest as literature, music and art which we may come to have in common.
Herbert S.

Columbus, Mississippi

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Herbert S.

Columbus, Mississippi

Dear Editor:
I have started to write to the Mail Bag many times before but have

never seemed to succeed. I am almost 13 years old and have been going to the Christian Science Church ever since I was old enough. I enjoy the Monitor very much, especially the Young Folks' Page, the Children's Page, and the Sunday. Whenever the Monitor comes I always like to see Snubs and Waddles, too.

I Columbus is a small town of about 17,000 or 18,000. The main feature of Columbus is the Mississippi State College for Women. There are about 1500 young women attending this college. The college buildings cover four blocks and new dormitories and other buildings have been built lately.

I am interested in the collection of beads. I am fond of reading, music, and horseback riding. I should be glad to hear from girls anywhere and I will gladly answer their letters.
Katherine B.

Lyman, Oklahoma

Dear Editor:
I surely like The Christian Science Monitor. It is a wonderful paper and those articles published about the 4-H Club some time ago were splendid. The Lyman 4-H Club consists of about 44 members. We attended four shows this fall and won 204 ribbons and \$195.

Aviation, navigation, stamps, coins, sports, music, postcards, foreign papers, traveling, reading, pictures, mineral rocks and letters are my chief interests. I am a Boy Scout also. I should like to correspond with boys all over the world who can write in English, especially from Africa, China, Australia, Greece, India. I should be glad to tell of the interesting trips I have had and about the 4-H Club, poultry and the Boy Scouts and many other things.
Claudia L.

Zurich, Switzerland

Dear Editor:
I am an American girl but I came to Europe with my father and mother in December, 1927. I like it very much here, but hope we shall be able to return soon. At present I live in the French part of Switzerland. I am interested in stamps, music and animals. I just love Snubs, Waddles, the Children's, Young Folks' and Feature pages. I am 13 years old, and I just would love to receive letters from any girls anywhere. I can read and write English and French.

I have a great fun here with a big kitten. He is black and white, and everyone calls him Bobbly. He is a very nice kitten and oh, so clean! When he is in the living room, he will jump into the wastepaper basket and pull everything out and investigate every piece of paper. Or he will sit inside the basket on his hind legs and put his front paws on the edge and wait till someone comes to play with him. He is still fatter at the looking glass. When he sees his reflection, he starts hitting at it in the mirror. Then he will look on the other side of it to see if there is any cat there. Next he will put one paw on one side and the other on the glass and then start hitting again.

Sometimes I go to bed at night and watch him investigate my room. He is so funny! We have only wash basins here, and so when we have finished washing we have to pour the water into a covered bucket. In the middle of the cover there is a

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be enclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be enclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equals 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States enclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

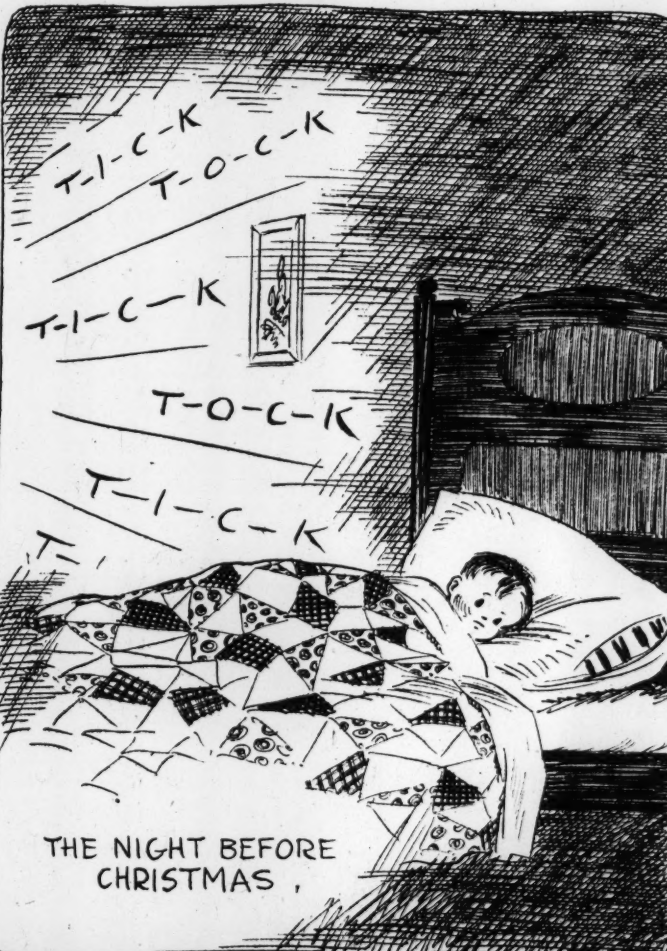
What Maxim?

She will cannon grins with she later what as last.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Hidden Message Puzzle: Stars are not seen by sunshine.

RARE RECOLLECTIONS



THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbott, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty. All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Mr. Edge's Opportunity in Paris

SOMEONE has remarked that in these days of direct and speedy communication ambassadors have become merely glorified messenger boys. While it is possible that ambassadors are not always bound to display the same initiative and possess the same personal authority as a Franklin, it cannot be too emphatically said that their rôle is still of the utmost importance. They may act largely on instructions, but much depends on the manner of their acting. Besides, their instructions are usually a reflection of their own counsels to their home governments. Moreover, the business of an ambassador is not exclusively with the foreign minister of the country to which he is accredited. Perhaps chiefly his function is to foster friendship between the two peoples.

For these reasons the choice of an ambassador to such a European capital as Paris is not to be regarded as perfunctory. The receptions which have been accorded to Walter E. Edge amply prove that the French are prepared to accord him the confidence that they placed in Myron T. Herrick. He has received a popular as well as an official welcome of the warmest character. The French no less than the British believe that it is on the maintenance of good relations with the United States that the welfare of the world largely depends. Mr. Edge comes at the moment when those relations are at their best.

The peace pact in whose elaboration Frank B. Kellogg and Aristide Briand played the principal official part has brought the two peoples nearer together. Then for some time the problem of the war debt is happily solved. Reparations are being settled on the basis of a plan which carries the name of an American financier. The move of the United States toward participation in the World Court is warmly welcomed in France. Perhaps the American tariff revision will need some explanation, but before the Senate finishes with the pending measures, the proposed rates may not be so offensive.

There looms ahead the naval conference, on whose successful issue the whole world counts. It is recognized that the French views must receive due weight if these expectations are to be fulfilled. While France is still engaged in preliminary negotiations with Italy, there are two questions of outstanding importance on which France has taken its stand, which will have to be brought into consonance with Anglo-American opinion. They concern submarines and the application of the decisions that may be reached at London next month. The French attitude on the submarine is well known. It is perhaps not so well understood that the present French contention is that the decisions reached at London should have only a provisional character and should be submitted to a subsequent general disarmament conference at Geneva, since land, aerial and sea forces are indissolubly connected.

This is not the moment to enter into the consideration of these matters, but it will be seen that hardly any more important task could be entrusted to a representative of the United States than that which must be taken up immediately in Paris, namely, that of bringing about a mutual comprehension of French and American views, if possible before the naval conference actually opens in January.

The Parade of Toys

FOR the last six weeks a parade of toys to every corner of the United States has taken place that does something more than furnish interesting statistics of a New England industry, now assuming large proportions. This is to awaken memories—delightful memories—in the minds of hundreds upon hundreds who themselves no longer play with toys. It seems but a short way back to the days, just before Christmas, when the shop windows in their home towns displayed marvelous trains of cars; circus regalia under a "big top," whose brightly painted poles and stakes could be seen half a square away; logging camps; Ferris wheels; coasters and baseball bats. These were the things that the boys liked to look at.

But, of course, there were things in the window, on the other side of the doors, for those who had eyes to see. Here were dolls with golden curls and dolls with raven braids. Dolls whose waxed eyelids were perpetually being made to lower by an obliging clerk. There were tiny wooden trunks both for dolls and for their youthful owners; and little wooden wash tubs, accompanied by wringers, baskets, clothes line and pins. Then, too, on the long counter, just beyond the reach of eager and none too spotless little hands, were arrayed the Noah's arks of many sizes—and prices. What a fascination the animals exercised! Maybe there were not just "two and two" going into the ark or coming out from it—there might be five or six, or even eight or nine of a kind. But this slight liberty did not disturb the children. They were too absorbed in the animals themselves to give much heed to the numbers. And then, too, there was the all-important question of what color was the best. As to that, there was a wide choice given, for here, too, the makers of the arks had been generous in fancy, and with paint of several hues.

Down the years—the distance seems very short indeed—is heard an accompaniment to the

parade of toys. Drums, flageolets, harmonicas, and, sweetest of all, the music boxes, and the tunes that they play are many: gay marches, tinkling minuets, old ballads. There is a pause as though the parade were halting for a moment underneath windows in which candles shine forth. If you listen you may hear the clear, pure tones of "Holy Night." Then the parade marches on.

Common Sense and Communism

WHEN President Hoover ordered a small party of young Communists, who had been arrested for parading in the vicinity of the White House, to be released and sent home to their parents, he read certain sections of the country a much-needed lesson in elementary political wisdom.

The point to be settled is not an affair between some thirty-six youths bearing inflammatory placards in the streets of the capital and half a dozen patrolmen; it is the whole question of the attitude of the American democracy toward its less conforming members.

Democracy was instituted on the assumption that the severe forms of repression common to absolute monarchs and autocrats was not necessary; that a properly developed sense of responsibility among the citizens could keep just as good order, while permitting far more freedom. And one of the greatest tests of democratic achievement unquestionably is the manner of coping with extremist elements.

America's problem in this respect is unusually complex. Were the Nation more or less homogeneous, it would presumably contemplate the tirades of extremists with the same good-humored tolerance that Londoners, say, can afford to bestow upon their Hyde Park orators, for the builders of the American Republic were nothing if not sanely imperturbable. But the fact that the extremist element in the United States has been generally associated with the great influx of foreigners has seemed temporarily to undermine national equanimity. In some cities the police have been encouraged to try methods of ruthless repression against Communists and to prepare for such action by reckless predictions of bursting bombs and other dire machinations that had little or no prospect of fulfillment.

The absurdity of such proceedings has become more and more clear to thinking people. The most obvious effect of them has been to add fuel to the antagonism of the malcontents, to increase their number and to work up unreasonable apprehensions among those whose good humor and equanimity are indispensable for keeping the community working smoothly.

The President's timely word to an overanxious police and an overapprehensive public may be expected to prove the quickest way to restore the Communist "threat" to its rightful perspective and to place the traditional savoir faire of the American citizenry once more in control of the situation.

Sifting Fake From Fact

HOWEVER regrettable it is that the Department of State must waste its valuable time in refuting the deliberate misrepresentations of certain jingoists, it is altogether to the good that the unscrupulous nature of such anti-disarmament propaganda is being exposed well in advance of the London naval conference. The specific details of the incident which forced Secretary Stimson publicly to rebuke a Washington newspaper are a sufficient indictment of this kind of attack on the present negotiations.

During the last few days members of the Japanese naval delegation have been carrying on informal conversations with Secretary Stimson and two of his associates. The Japanese delegates indicated that they wished to be represented by three persons in these discussions and in courtesy Secretary Stimson responded by arranging to have a similar number of American delegates present. Instantly, a Washington newspaper, famous for its hostility to the Government's disarmament program, insinuated that there was dissension in the ranks of the American delegates, asserted that Charles F. Adams, Secretary of the Navy, was being ignored, and charged that a political bargain was being made in disregard of expert naval counsel.

These statements were without foundation. The American representatives who met with the Japanese were determined upon jointly by Secretary Adams and Secretary Stimson, and the advice of naval technicians is in no wise being overlooked.

It should be understood that Secretary Stimson is not objecting to fair and honest criticism, to candid argument, or to legitimate divergences of opinion. But as the Monitor's Washington correspondent succinctly characterized the affair, "He is not going to tolerate another Shearer Incident." Such incidents as these are not peculiar to any country, nor has any nation a monopoly on jingoists. There may possibly be more such attempts to arouse dissension among the naval delegates and to inject hostility into the atmosphere of the conference. By now, however, public opinion is awake to this ingenious and unscrupulous propaganda and should have little difficulty in sifting the fake from the fact.

The Strings Versus the Wind

TURN and turn about, the rule which Leopold Stokowski has applied this season in the Philadelphia Orchestra with regard to the leading player of the first violin group may cause a little temporary amusement, or it may bring to pass a change in musical presentation amounting to reform. Whatever the ultimate outcome, a new concertmaster each week produces an immediate difference which few listeners can fail to note and to which many of old-school views must object. For it alters the relation of the string players to one another, and of the string section as a whole to the conductor, in such fashion as quite to upset technique.

Fairly considered, Mr. Stokowski's action falls in line with what has long been going on. Stringed instruments have been a subject of inquiry ever since the artistic subversions of war time, the supremacy of the fiddle family in the community of tone being questioned by radicals and defended by conservatives; and

while no special conflict, or even general debate, has arisen, the violin has been forced into a somewhat apologetic position in the orchestra. Certain advanced composers have aimed to dispense with the strings altogether in their symphonic scores, or have subordinated them to instruments of wind and percussion, and reactionary ones have done all they could to keep the "quartet," as they like to say, retaining a historic designation, in prominence.

Where the advanced composer leads, the alert conductor inevitably follows. Wrong direction or right, he is in the front line. To Mr. Stokowski's way of thinking, the orchestra has perhaps never truly freed itself from the concertmaster, who in former times dictated procedure, and who today is supposed to have authority to give the nod to his comrades of the bow when he deems it wise. Mr. Stokowski may hold the conviction that the orchestra should have before it someone who completely directs the performance, not so much as the last-enrolled pair of artists at the eighth desk of violins looking elsewhere than to his baton for indication as to how to play. For a winter, then, technical overturn; after that, interpretation that speaks a single purpose.

"The Children's Age"

THIS has been rightly called the children's age. . . . But child labor is still with us." These words, spoken by Dr. Owen R. Lovejoy, secretary of the Children's Aid Society, at the twenty-fifth anniversary conference of the National Child Labor Committee in New York, sounded the keynote of the entire meeting. This is not saying that many signs of real progress were not recognized by those who spoke. But the fact that outstands all else is that thousands of children in the United States are still employed long hours at the expense of their well-being and happiness.

One of the most gratifying signs of advance referred to in the conference was the forthcoming White House Conference on Child Welfare. Here those who have for years been striving to stop the exploitation of child life will have an opportunity to lay their case before the entire country with a directness and an impressiveness that have never before been afforded to them. Practically every question relating to the well-being of children is to be considered, but the one controversial issue that will enter into the meeting will be in the field of child labor reform.

That the excessive employment of child labor is a disgrace to any nation is almost a truism. Yet it has proved in the past, and is proving in the present, exceedingly difficult to call a halt to the system. The advance in educational standards has done much to improve conditions. Much remains to be done. And there is doubt whether the situation will ever be radically remedied until there is a vastly more aroused public opinion than there is today. Dr. Lovejoy recalled what he said a quarter of a century ago, and his words can be quoted to advantage. He stated facts then that apply equally now:

Child labor is one of the darkest blots on our national respectability; it is the measure of our social progress, and the blame lies not with the children, nor their parents, nor the employers, but with that huge entity which we call the American public.

Ode to the Armchair Traveler

It's no use, armchair traveler,
Imagining a trip.
You've got to hit the trail yourself,
You've got to feel the nip
Of forty below zero,
And you've got to hear the drip
Of the monsoon's tropic downpour—
Yes, you've got to board a ship.

Can those books you're fond of reading
Bring the scent of fragrant leeks
With which dark-skinned Polynesians
Garland you on sailing days?
Can they startle you with rhythm
Of the tomtom's throbbing beat?
Can they bring you shroud of engines,
Heave of deck beneath your feet?

Can you hear, like sighs and laughter,
Pines and birches at Björkö?
Can you catch the glint of lacquer
Through the green of fair Nikko?
Have you slept in starlit splendor
On a roof in old Bagdad?
No, you'd never be content with
Cramming ceilings if you had.

Finally, tell us, armchair traveler—
If you haven't, do it soon—
Have you ever watched the lights
Across the harbor from Kowloon?

Editorial Notes

Certainly a nation whose interests are being elevated from bullfighting to baseball and from cockfighting to football, is capable of sounder governmental administration. One glance at the progress made by Mexico produces evidence to that effect and bears out the conclusion that wholesome athletics are fairly accurate barometers of a people's consciousness.

Asked what they would do if they had \$1,000,000, a banker said he would quit work and devote his time to golf, and an elevator man said he would stand on the steps of a bank and hand out 1,000,000 one-dollar bills to passers-by. Now if you had a million to spare, what would you do with it?

Commander Byrd flew over territory in his south pole flight in less than a day that required months of continual mushing for Amundsen to traverse. No wonder the world looks into the future with something akin to wonderment!

The site of the New York Hippodrome, home of extravaganzas, which is to give way to an eighty-three-story skyscraper, seems bound to retain its reputation as the foundation of something out of the usual.

Alexander H. Legge, head of the Federal Farm Board, advises farm youth to work together. Teamwork always did pay on the farm, behind the plow as well as in front of it.

According to the calendar, December 21 is the longest night in the year, but according to most boys and girls, it's the night of the 24th.

The thoughtful wife has bought something for Willie that Dad can have a lot of fun with—trying to show him how to run it.

An Armchair Journeyist Takes to the Road

Ypsilanti, Irtutsk, Kashmir

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Please do not be misled by the above subtitle. It is not a mistaken attempt to be alluringly alliterative, although this communication has been inspired by the glorious entertainment recently given to Monitor readers on the fascinating topic of "Armchair Journeying."

The murmurous music of such names as "Rio, Rial, Riga," "Scutari, Stromboli, Shalimar," and other tremulous triads, prompts me to wonder if you would care to give a little space to the experiences of a venturesome individual who grew so tired of dreaming in his armchair that one day he got out of it and went somewhere. . . .

Some years ago the writer belonged to the Adventurers' Club of New York—an organization composed of men who had done something a little out of the ordinary, or gone somewhere out of the beaten track. Most of the club's members were explorers, travelers, ex-sailors, planters, newspaper correspondents, officials stationed at lonely outposts, or wayfarers in general. Mere circumnavigators were barred from membership. So were mere de luxe travelers. The true spirit of adventure had to characterize a candidate's doings or wanderings before he was admitted.

At an informal club dinner one night each member was asked to relate briefly the most interesting experience he had ever had in the way of adventure. Needless to say, some remarkable yarns were spun dealing with almost every spot on the globe, from Spitzbergen to Tasmania. One member, who is now a world-famous novelist, told of spending a vacation when at Yale on a cattle steamer that took four weeks to go from New York to Plymouth. It was his first trip away from home and he told us how thrilled he was to find himself earning his passage at what he described as cow manuring. He confessed, however, that his job became so irksome before the trip was over that he put a lot of energy into arranging a legal desertion when his ship reached England.

Another member who had been a Boer general described in detail how he had outwitted the English in a skirmish during the war of 1899-1902. An Australian member told of a bicycle ride he had taken in the early days of the West Australian goldfields. He rode from Coolgardie to Kalgoorlie, a distance of only twenty-one miles, but as it was entirely across a red, sandy desert, he was compelled to ride on a pathway less than two feet wide made by caravans of camels who had padded their way between those two towns many dozens of times.

There were many other recitals of adventures, thrilling, amusing, unusual, fantastic or courageous. At last, every man at the round table had had his say but one; and when his turn came we all sat back in our chairs wondering what good story he would tell us this time. For this last speaker was a celebrated newspaper correspondent, one of the kind who had been everywhere and seen everything. And this is the story he told:

"We are all members of this club because the spirit of adventure has beckoned to us somehow, somewhere, and we have responded. Many of us have had startling experiences, narrow escapes, battles, gun hunts and weird travels. We've nearly all done something a little unusual to entitle us to call ourselves adventurers. And yet the most truly adventurous individual I have ever met in my life was a man who had never had a thrill, an adventure, or even a journey, until he was sixty-five years of age.

"I was on a steamer a few years ago, sailing from San Francisco to Yokohama, and after we had been out a few hours I came in contact with a mild-mannered man of German extraction, and as he was traveling alone and I was, too, we became shipboard chums in that rapid manner of steamship companions.

"He was a pleasant little man, affable and easy to get along with, but rather reticent about himself. It was only after several days of shipboard intimacy that he felt enough confidence in me to tell me where he was going. And even then he asked me to promise that I would not tell any of the other passengers. Of course I promised.

"Well, then," he said, "I am making for the Vale of Kashmir."

"The Vale of Kashmir," I said, "What on earth are you going to do there?"

"Well," he answered a little hesitatingly, "if you won't laugh at me, I'll tell you. . . . I am sixty-five years of age and I've lived in Milwaukee ever since my parents brought me as a child to the United States. I worked hard, built up a successful business, and never had a real vacation. A year or two ago I took stock of myself, discovered I had more money than I needed, and that it was high time I began to see something of the world.

Here was I, without a single relative, wife or child, and with all the leisure I needed at my command. I made up my mind to sell my business, retire from work and travel. Travel? Ah! there was the point. Where to go? And how? The notion of going to Europe in a de luxe steamer and staying in one of de luxe hotel after another did not appeal to me. I wanted my travels to have some sort of adventure, some spice, some flavor, some allure to them; and visiting the cities of the Old World did not present any such prospect to me.

"While I was thinking things over one evening at home I happened to pick up an atlas and began idly turning the pages. The thought came to me to let chance, or whatever you may call it, decide for me where my first journey should be. The idea of seeing America First intrigued me and so after opening the book at a map of the United States I picked up a pencil, closed my eyes, and made a vow to visit whatever spot on that map I would mark with the pencil. Now please don't laugh, but when I opened my eyes my pencil was marking Ypsilanti, Mich. and to Ypsilanti I went for a two weeks' holiday. A visit to Ypsilanti may not seem very much of an adventure to you, but to me it was stimulating and interesting.

"When I returned home I decided to extend the sphere of my possibilities a little and so I bought one of those revolving globes to help me decide on my next adventure. When I again played my blindfold game with the pencil, I marked on my globe Irtutsk, Siberia, and last year I went there. This time it turned out to be the Vale of Kashmir, and that's why I am on my way there. But please don't tell anyone, will you?"

"And so, gentlemen," said the last speaker at the dinner, "in spite of all our wonderful and varied experiences, I wish to state that in my opinion my German acquaintance was the greatest and truest adventurer I have ever met in my life."

New York, N. Y.

From the World's Great Capitals—Moscow

THE observance of "weeks," devoted to special purposes, is a characteristic custom which Russia shares with America. The latest development of this kind here has been "Sack Week," which was inspired by the fact that, after a strenuous campaign to collect as much grain as possible from the peasants, the number of sacks for storing the grain was found to be inadequate. So all the Soviet public organizations have been combing Moscow and other cities and towns with a view to gathering as many stray sacks as may be found.

It difficult for a beginner to learn to drive, the clumsy construction of the machine which, it is said, makes it necessary to take the car half apart in order to make a minor adjustment, and the weakness of some of the motor accessories.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

Making a Christian Newspaper

BEHIND every newspaper that has achieved a position of worth-while influence there has been a purpose or ideal other than the mere making of money. These papers have not become great simply by being well managed as business concerns. Greatness has come to them only as they have been the channels for the expression of vision, and the degree of their greatness has been in proportion to the vision expressed.

So in the making of a Christian newspaper the measure of success necessarily is dependent on the bigness of the vision or understanding of Christianity behind it. No editor or board of editors can publish such a newspaper without a clear conception of what it is to be a Christian, a true and humble follower of Jesus the Christ. As we study the life of Jesus we see that his great mission was to heal the inharmonies and the discords of the world, to put an end to strife, and to teach the practicability as well as the glory of the brotherhood of man.

Thus it is plain that to be Christian a newspaper must be based on the teachings of the Messiah. In presenting the news of the world, its approach must be healing and constructive, not provocative of discord and destruction. Clothed in the consciousness of right motives, it is fearless in defense of all that is just and worthy. It is the champion of all measures looking to the good of mankind, even though such a course may not be productive of widespread popularity. It does not fear the enmity of evil forces, for it knows with Elihu that "they that be with us are more than they that be with them."

In reporting international developments this newspaper avoids arousing nationalistic animosities. It does not forget that war is an impossibility unless the minds of men are fanned into hatred. It knows that a calm and reasoned presentation of facts is far better than emphasis placed on points of irritating differences by sensational headlines. Its editorial discussion of the great problems of the world is strong, courageous and consistent. Sinister and selfish motives find no door open to them in this newspaper, which has no ax to grind, no personal ambition to promote, and no grudge to settle.

A Christian newspaper gives its readers only the clean, wholesome, constructive news of the day, and from this standard it does not deviate. Such a paper is firm in its support of all things of good repute. It is ever alert to the advancement of its community, physically, morally and spiritually. It knows no politics in the limited party meaning of that term. Rather does it seek to support all things good in every party, and its attitude is one of whatever party is in power is one of acknowledgment and approval of all honest achievement and quick condemnation of all that is wrong.

Perhaps no better definition of what a Christian newspaper should not contain has been given than that outlined by Bishop Joseph F. Berry, first editor of the Epworth Herald, who, writing in a recent issue of Zion's Herald, said:

"What can be the moral effect of the publication, under big headlines, of the shocking details of crime, and the sensational exploitation of domestic discords? What impression is made upon the minds of the youth of the country by the semi-indecency pictures that appear so conspicuously? What about the glaring falsehoods about the prohibition law and its alleged failures? What of the flippant, cynical attitude of the editorial page wherever it refers to the Christian church or moral reforms? From these editorials one would imagine that patriotic men and women who are trying to secure obedience to the federal Constitution were a lot of brainless fanatics."

In considering the qualifications of such a newspaper, we cannot overlook its advertising columns. Advertisers who would gain admittance to its columns must be truthful. Articles advertised must deserve support.

In presenting here my views on what constitutes a Christian newspaper, I have had chiefly in mind the standards and ideals which govern the newspaper with which I am connected, The Christian Science Monitor. The Monitor has prospered by maintaining a steadfast allegiance to these standards and ideals. It has readers in every country on the globe, and in nothing is it more valued by its readers everywhere than in its presentation of the world's good news in a way that heals.—Roland R. Harrison, in the Epworth Herald.